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ABSTRACT

This booklet on Pennsylvania covers the state's history through 1960. Chapter 1 provides background on the land, the Native Americans, and the first European explorations while Chapter 2 details the Quaker influence from 1681-1776, the political and economic developments, the settlers, the social and cultural process, and the colonial wars. In Chapter 3, "Birth-State of the Nation, 1776-1790" covers the Revolutionary War, the creation of the commonwealth as a state, and the creation of the U.S. Constitution. Chapters 4 and 5 trace the state's government, the economic and industrial growth, the social and cultural factors, U.S. wars, and communication and transportation for the years 1790-1960. The booklet also contains a brief description of each county and a listing of the chief executives. (DJC)

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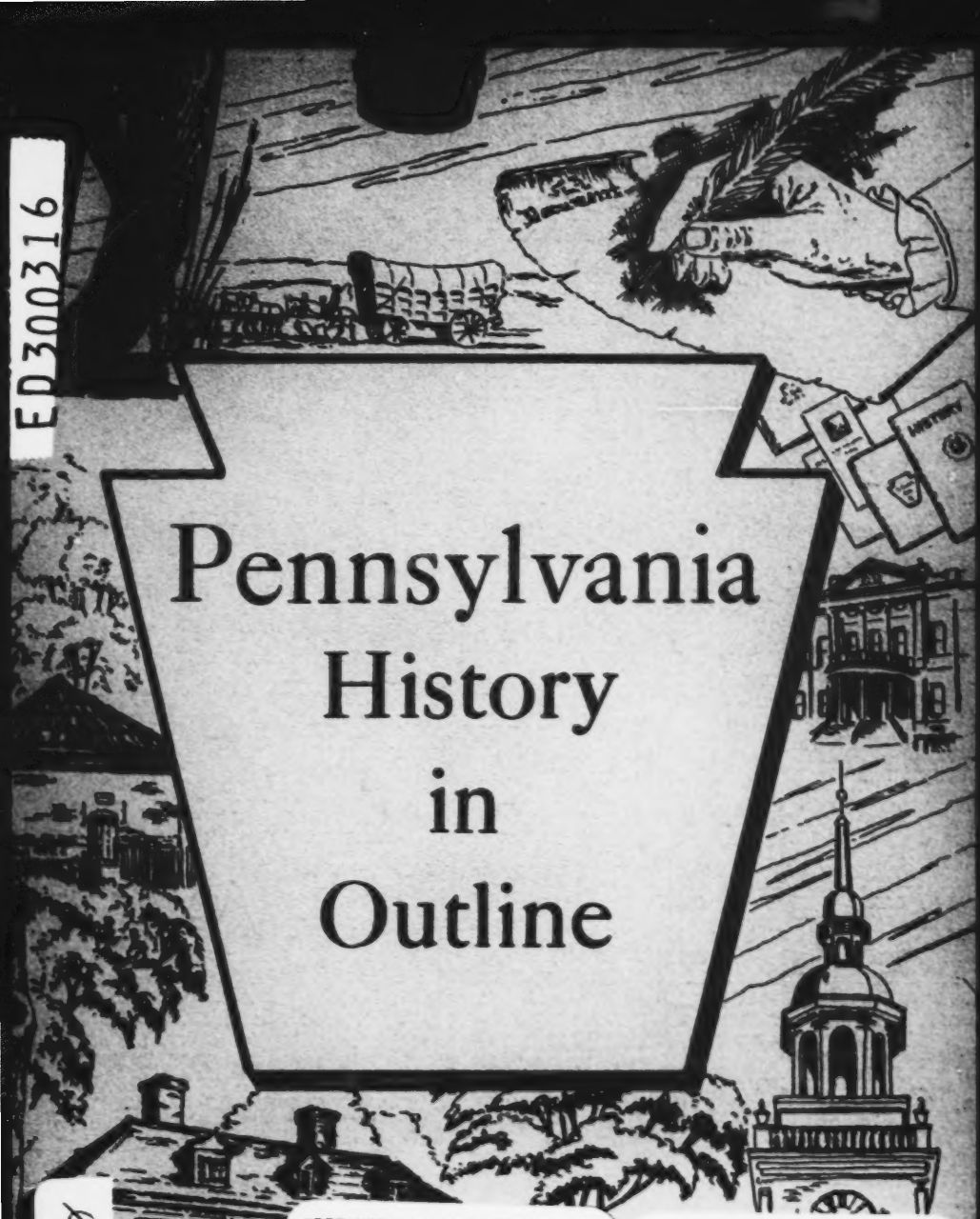

Pennsylvania History in Outline

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Pennsylvania History In Outline

By S. K. Stevens

FOURTH EDITION

Revised and Enlarged by

Donald H. Kent

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
PENNSYLVANIA HISTORICAL
AND MUSEUM COMMISSION
Harrisburg, 1976

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FOREWORD

This general survey of the history of Pennsylvania was first issued in the war year of 1942 with the thought that it might encourage the use of our State's history for the purpose of building morale, patriotism, and good citizenship. It was designed largely to "be helpful to those who desire to organize a series of comprehensive programs dealing with this subject." It proved to be useful not merely for planning programs but as a readily available presentation of the highlights of Pennsylvania history. As a result, the Commission found it necessary to publish a much larger second edition in 1946 and a third edition in 1960. This fourth edition has now become necessary.

What was designed to meet an immediate need has now become virtually a standard reference work in miniature, the most in demand of all the Commission's many publications. Accordingly, in preparing later editions, there have been extensive revisions and additions to make them still more useful to those seeking information about the basic points of Pennsylvania history. More attention has been given to prehistory and to the European and American backgrounds, the section on the Civil War has been expanded, and the story has been brought down to the present. A section on the counties and a list of Pennsylvania's chief executives have been added. Since many inaccuracies were discovered in earlier compilations, the dates for the creation of counties and for the incorporation of county seats as boroughs or cities have been verified carefully from the original legislation, whenever possible, and the terms of the provincial governors have been determined from the *Minutes of the Provincial Council* (popularly known as *Colonial Records*).

Significant books, articles, and other works on Pennsylvania history from the beginnings to the mid-1960's are listed in Norman B. Wilkinson, *Bibliography of Pennsylvania History*, and Carol Wall, *Supplement to the Bibliography of Pennsylvania History*, both published by the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. These should be consulted for any detailed research on Pennsylvania state and local history.

Dr. S. K. Stevens, who was Executive Director of the Commission, conceived and wrote the original version of *Pennsylvania History in Outline*. The work of revision and enlargement was carried out by Donald H. Kent, former Director of the Bureau of Archives and History. Grateful acknowledgment is made to Mrs. Jeanne Benson of the Office of Administration for the cover design, to the Pennsylvania Department of Commerce for the base map of the counties, and to Francis P. Martin of the State Museum for redrawing the map.

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I. BACKGROUNDS

The actual beginning of the Pennsylvania of today goes back far beyond the day when King Charles II of England signed the charter granting the land to William Penn. It finds roots in the geologic past which established the mountains and valleys and enriched their folds with mineral treasure; in the story of the aboriginal peoples who roamed here before white settlement pushed them westward; in the processes of European development which led to the founding of colonies; and in the story of early exploration, trade, and settlement.

A. The Land.

1. **Boundaries.** Pennsylvania is not a natural region, but was created by royal charter in 1681. Its boundaries are for the most part artificial. The Delaware River on the east and some forty miles of Lake Erie shore at the northwest corner are its only natural boundaries. Elsewhere, the boundaries are regular, making it almost a rectangle. For this reason, Pennsylvania cannot be said to have had a separate existence before 1681, and its history merges with that of the Middle Atlantic region before that date.

2. **Area and Population.** The present State has a land area of 44,832 square miles and a population of over 11,000,000. At the time of the grant to William Penn it had a white population of about 500, while the Indian population then and before probably did not exceed 15,000.

3. **Topography.** A dissected plateau covers the northern and western sections, ranging from about 2,000 feet above sea level in the northern tier of counties to about 1,200 feet south of Pittsburgh. A broad belt of wide valleys alternating with narrow mountains stretches across the State from the south-central boundary to the northeast corner. Next, to the east, is the Great Valley whose southern, central, and eastern sections are known as the Cumberland, Lebanon, and Lehigh valleys respectively. This, in turn, is bordered on the east by discontinuous mountains, by lowlands of irregular form, and by a deeply dissected plateau of moderate height which gradually slopes to the Delaware River. There is another lowland along the shore of Lake Erie.

4. **Streams.** The State has three important river systems, the Delaware, the Susquehanna, and the Ohio. Minor systems draining a part of the State are the Potomac and the Genesee, and a small area drains into Lake Erie. The major rivers have important tributaries. The Delaware has the Schuylkill and the Lehigh; the Susquehanna has its North and West Branches as well as the Juniata, Sinnemahoning, and a number of others; and the Ohio

River system includes the Allegheny, Monongahela, Youghiogheny, Beaver, and Clarion rivers. Pennsylvania's streams provide transportation, water supply, power, and fishing; sometimes, they offer problems in flood control.

5. **Mineral Resources.** Coal, petroleum, natural gas, and cement are the principal mineral products. Others are fire clay, iron ore, lime, slate, and stone. Pennsylvania ranks second in value of mineral production among all the states.

6. **Soil.** Pennsylvania has a great variety of soils ranging from extremely rich in Lancaster County to very poor in the mountain regions. In a large part of the State, however, soil which was originally only fair has been made very productive through proper agricultural methods.

7. **Climate.** In spite of its geographical position near the ocean, Pennsylvania has a continental climate since the prevailing winds are from the west. This makes for extremes of heat and cold, but not so marked as in the Central States. There are minor variations caused by altitude and physical features, but no really marked differences in the climate of various parts of the State. The frost-free period is longest in southeastern Pennsylvania, in the Ohio and Monongahela valleys, and in the region bordering Lake Erie. The higher lands have only three to five months free from frost. The rainfall is usually adequate for temperate zone crops.

8. **Natural Life.** Originally, almost all of Pennsylvania was covered by dense forests of hickory, locust, black walnut, conifers, maples, beech, birch, and cherry. It was the transition zone between northern and southern forests. As a result of clearing for settlement and also of lumber operations, very little virgin timber remains, but even today half the area of the State is wooded. Animal and bird life was abundant in the primeval forests, including the wild pigeon, the panther, the black bear, and the Canada lynx. The first of these is now extinct, the second has been exterminated, and the last two are no longer abundant. Raccoons, squirrels, rabbits, skunks, and woodchucks are still common, as are most of the smaller birds.

B. **The First Inhabitants.** When first discovered by the white man, Pennsylvania like the rest of the continent was inhabited by groups of American Indians, a people of Mongoloid ancestry. Isolated from the Old World cultural centers from which western European civilization grew, the life of the Indians reflected their Stone Age background, especially in their material arts and crafts. Tools, weapons, and household equipment were made from stone, wood, and bark. Transportation was on foot or by canoe. Houses were made of bark, clothing from the skins of animals. The rudiments of a more

advanced civilization were at hand in the arts of weaving, pottery, and agriculture, all of which were practiced in varying degrees. Some were sufficiently advanced to form confederacies such as the League of the Five Nations which was made up of certain New York-Pennsylvania groups of Iroquoian speech. The other large linguistic group in Pennsylvania was the Algonkian, represented by the Delawares, Shawnees, and other tribes.

1. **Indian Tribes.**

a. **The Delawares,** who called themselves Leni-Lenape or "real men," occupied the basin of the Delaware River, and were the most important Algonkian-speaking tribe. Under the pressure of white settlement they began to drift westward to the Wyoming Valley, to the Allegheny, and finally to eastern Ohio. Many of them took the French side in the French and Indian War, joined in Pontiac's War, and fought on the British side in the Revolutionary War. Afterwards some fled to Ontario and the rest wandered west. Their descendants now live on reservations in Oklahoma and Ontario. The *Munsees* were a division of the Delawares who lived on the upper reaches of the Delaware River above the Lehigh.

b. **The Susquehannocks** were a powerful Iroquoian-speaking tribe who lived along the Susquehanna in Pennsylvania and Maryland. An energetic people living in the midst of Algonkian territory, they engaged in many wars. In the end they fell victim to new diseases brought by the white man and to attacks by Marylanders and by the kindred Iroquois of the Five Nations, which destroyed them as a nation by 1675. A few stragglers made up the so-called *Conestoga Indians,* of which the last descendants were massacred in 1763.

c. **The Shawnees** were an important Algonkian-speaking tribe who came to Pennsylvania from the westward in the 1690's, some groups settling on the lower Susquehanna and others settling with the Munsees near Easton. In the course of time they moved to the Wyoming Valley and the Ohio Valley, where they joined other Shawnees who had come there directly. They were allies of the French in the French and Indian War and of the British in the Revolution, being almost constantly at war with settlers for forty years preceding the Treaty of Greenville in 1795. After Wayne's victory at Fallen Timbers they settled near the Delawares in Indiana, and their descendants now live in Oklahoma.

d. **Iroquois Confederacy.** This confederacy of Iroquoian-speaking tribes was early known as the *Five Nations,* consisting of the *Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas,* and *Senecas.* After about 1723 when the *Tuscaroras* from the South were ad-

mitted to the council fire, they were called the *Six Nations*. The five original tribes, when first known to white men, held much of New York State from Lake Champlain to the Genesee River. From this central position they gradually extended their power. In their position as middle men in the fur trade with the western Indians, as intermediaries skilled in dealing with the whites, and as the largest single grouping of Indians in northeastern America, they gained great influence over Indian tribes from Illinois and Lake Michigan to the eastern seaboard. During the colonial wars their alliance or their neutrality was eagerly sought by both the French and the British. The Senecas, the westernmost tribe, established villages on the upper Allegheny in the 1730's. Small groups of Iroquois also scattered westward into Ohio, and became known as *Mingoes*. During the Revolution most of the Six Nations took the British side, but the Oneidas and a few from other tribes were pro-American. Sullivan's expedition up the Susquehanna River and Brodhead's expedition up the Allegheny laid waste their villages and cornfields in 1779 and broke their power. Those who were most pro-British moved to Canada after the Revolution, but the rest worked out peaceful relations with the United States under the leadership of such chiefs as Cornplanter. The General Assembly of Pennsylvania recognized this noted chief's services by granting him a tract of land on the upper Allegheny.

e. **Other Tribes.** A number of other tribes made at least a transient appearance in Pennsylvania history. Groups which cannot be identified with certainty occupied western Pennsylvania before the coming of the white man, but were wiped out by wars and disease in the seventeenth century, long before the Delawares, Shawnees, and Senecas began to move there. The *Eries*, a great Iroquoian-speaking tribe, lived along the south shore of Lake Erie, but were wiped out by the Iroquois about 1654. The *Mahicans*, an Algonkian-speaking tribe related to the Mohegans of Connecticut, lived in the upper Hudson Valley of New York, but were driven out by pressure from the Iroquois and from white settlers, some joining the Delawares in the Wyoming Valley about 1730 and some settling at Stockbridge, Massachusetts. Two Algonkian-speaking tribes, the *Conoys* and the *Nanticokes*, moved northward from Maryland early in the eighteenth century, settling in southern New York and eventually moving west with the Delawares, with whom they merged. The *Tuteloes* and *Saponis*, Siouan-speaking tribes from Virginia and North Carolina, moved northward to seek Iroquois protection and were eventually absorbed into the Cayugas. In the

latter part of the eighteenth century there were temporary villages of *Wyandots, Chippewas, Missisaugas,* and *Ottawas* in western Pennsylvania.

2. **The Indians in Pennsylvania History.**

a. **General Significance.** The Indians, who today are only a remnant in an isolated locality of the State, played an important if negative part in the shaping of Pennsylvania. On the eve of the period of settlement, intertribal warfare had weakened or destroyed all the tribes actually living in Pennsylvania. The advance of settlement naturally pushed the Indians farther and farther from the coast, finally making them hostile to the Pennsylvania settlers. In the French and Indian War, Pontiac's War, and the Revolutionary War, most of the Indians fought against the people of Pennsylvania. Indian warfare was finally ended in 1794 and 1795 when General Anthony Wayne's campaign in the Old Northwest induced the Indians to make peace.

b. **Land.** Although William Penn was granted all the land in Pennsylvania by the King, he and his heirs chose not to grant or settle any of it without first buying the claims of any Indians who lived on it. In this manner, all of Pennsylvania except the northwestern third was bought by 1768. Similarly, the Commonwealth bought the Six Nations' claims to the remainder in 1784 and 1789 and the claims of the Delawares and Wyandots in 1785.

c. **Indian Survivals.** By 1800 there were only a few scattered bands in the State, of which the most important were the Senecas under Cornplanter on the upper Allegheny. But place names of Indian origin survive in every section of the Commonwealth, and many pioneer customs, words, and figures of speech, acquired either in fighting or associating with the Indians, have come down to us in modified form.

C. **European Backgrounds.**

1. **Political.** The rise of nation-states in Europe coincided with the age of discovery and brought a desire for territorial gains beyond the seas, first in Spain and Portugal, and later in England, France, the Netherlands, and Sweden. Devastating wars in southern Germany caused many Germans to migrate to Pennsylvania. The struggle in England between King and Parliament also had a pronounced effect on migration to America.

2. **Religious.** The Reformation led to a period of religious ferment and division, and minorities of various faiths sought refuge in America. Such an impulse brought Quakers and Catholics from England, Germans from the Rhineland, and Huguenots from

France. Even when there was no actual persecution, persons not of the established church in various nations suffered civil disabilities, and they sought new homes where these disabilities did not exist.

3. **Economic.** Great economic changes took place in Europe in the seventeenth century. The old manorial system in England and its counterpart in other countries were breaking down, creating a large class of landless men who were ready to seek new homes. The increase in commerce and trade led to an accumulation of capital available for investment in colonial ventures. The Swedish and Dutch colonies were financed in this way, and even William Penn's colony was in part a business enterprise.

D. **The Dawn of White Settlement.**

1. **Early Exploration and Claims.** The first white contacts with the territory now included in Pennsylvania are obscure and indefinite. The English based their claims in North America on the discoveries of the Cabots (1497), while the French pointed to the voyage of Verrazano in 1524. The Spanish claim was founded on Columbus' discovery of the West Indies, but there is evidence that Spanish ships sailed up the coast of North America as early as 1520. It is uncertain, however, that any of these explorers touched land anywhere near Pennsylvania. It is not unlikely that many early trading ventures left no traces in official records. On the first recorded contact the Indians already had some weapons of European origin.

2. **The First Visitors.** This first contact was made by Captain John Smith, who journeyed from Virginia up the Susquehanna River in 1608, visiting the Susquehannock Indians. In 1609 Henry Hudson, an Englishman in the Dutch service, sailed the *Half Moon* into Delaware Bay, thus giving the Dutch a claim to the area. In 1610 Captain Samuel Argall of Virginia visited the bay and named it for Lord de la Warr, governor of Virginia.

3. **Dutch Trading Posts.** After Hudson's time, the Dutch navigators Cornelis Hendricksen (1616) and Cornelis Jacobsen (1623) explored the Delaware region more thoroughly, and trading posts were established in 1623 and later, though not on Pennsylvania soil until 1647.

4. **The Colony of New Sweden, 1638-1655.** The Swedes were the first to make permanent settlements, beginning with the expedition of 1637-1638 which occupied the site of present Wilmington, Delaware. In 1643 Governor Johan Printz of New Sweden established his capital at Tinicum Island within the present limits of Pennsylvania, where there is now a State park bearing his name.

5. **Dutch Dominion on the Delaware, 1655-1664.** Trouble broke out between the Swedes and the Dutch, who still had trading posts in the region. In 1655 Governor Peter Stuyvesant of New Netherlands seized New Sweden and made it part of the Dutch colony.

6. **Rule of the Duke of York, 1664-1681.** In 1664 the English seized the Dutch possessions in the name of the Duke of York. Except for a brief reconquest by the Dutch, 1673-1674, the Delaware region remained under his jurisdiction until 1681. English laws and civil government were introduced by the *Duke of Yorke's Laws* in 1676.

II. THE QUAKER PROVINCE, 1681-1776

A. **The Founding of Pennsylvania.** Pennsylvania history as such began with the granting of a charter to William Penn by Charles II in 1681.

1. **The Founder.** William Penn was born in London on October 24, 1644, the son of Admiral Sir William Penn. With high social position and an excellent education, he shocked his upper-class associates by his conversion to the beliefs of the Friends or Quakers, then a persecuted sect. He used his inherited wealth and rank to benefit and protect his fellow believers. Despite the unpopularity of his religion, he was in favor at court as the trusted friend of the Duke of York, later King James II.

2. **The Society of Friends.** The origins of the Society of Friends, the so-called Quakers, are to be found in the intense religious ferment in seventeenth-century England. George Fox, the son of a Leicestershire weaver, is credited with founding it in 1647, though there was no definite organization before 1668. Their rejection of rituals and oaths, their opposition to war, and their simplicity of speech and dress soon attracted attention, usually hostile.

3. **The Charter.** King Charles II owed William Penn 16,000 pounds, money which Admiral Penn had lent him. Seeking a haven in the New World for persecuted Friends, Penn asked the King to grant him land in the territory between Lord Baltimore's province of Maryland and the Duke of York's province of New York. With the Duke's support, Penn's petition was granted. The King signed the Charter of Pennsylvania on March 4, 1681, and it was officially proclaimed on April 2. The King named the new colony in honor of William Penn's father. It was to include the land between the 39th and 42nd degrees of north latitude, and from the Delaware River westward for five degrees of longitude. Other provisions assured its people the protection of English laws, and kept it subject to the London government to a certain degree. Provincial laws could be annulled by the King. In 1682 the Duke of York deeded to Penn his claim to the three lower counties on the Delaware which are now the State of Delaware.

4. **The New Colony.** In April, 1681, Penn made his cousin William Markham deputy governor of the province and sent him to take possession. In England Penn drew up the *First Frame of Government*, his proposed constitution for Pennsylvania. His preface explaining it has become famous as the summing up of his high ideals of government. Late in October, 1682, the Proprietor

arrived in Pennsylvania in the ship *Welcome*. He visited Philadelphia, just laid out as the capital city, created the three original counties, and summoned a General Assembly to be held at Chester on December 4. This first Assembly united the three lower counties with Pennsylvania, adopted a naturalization act, and on December 7 adopted the *Great Law*, a humanitarian code which became the fundamental basis of Pennsylvania law. Its first article guaranteed liberty of conscience. The second Assembly in 1683 reviewed and amended Penn's *First Frame* with his co-operation, and created the *Second Frame of Government*. Peaceful treaties with the Indians were concluded, setting a new standard in white relations with the aborigines. By the time of Penn's return to England late in 1684, the foundations of the Quaker Province were well established.

B. **Expansion and Growth.** During the period from 1684 to the Revolution the province expanded into the interior and grew in population and wealth. At the same time, it developed a democratic way of life and thought which prepared men for leadership in the struggle for independence.

1. **Political and Constitutional Development.** The course of Pennsylvania's political history was not smooth during the provincial era. There was a natural conflict between the proprietary and popular elements in the government which began under Penn and grew stronger under his successors. In 1692, as a result of the English Revolution of 1688 which overthrew King James II, Penn was deprived of his province until 1694. His enemies pointed to the dissension in the colony to justify this. The popular party, led by David Lloyd, demanded greater power for the Assembly, and in 1696 *Markham's Frame of Government* granted some of these demands. In December, 1699, the Proprietor again visited Pennsylvania and, just before his return to England in 1701, agreed with the Assembly on a revised constitution, the *Charter of Privileges*, which remained in effect until 1776. This gave the Assembly full legislative powers, and permitted the three lower counties to have a separate legislature. William Penn's heirs, who eventually abandoned Quakerism, were often in conflict with the Assembly, which was usually dominated by the Quakers. One after another, governors defending the proprietors' prerogatives wore themselves out on the rock of an Assembly vigilant in the defense of its rights. The people of the frontier counties also contended with the more conservative easterners for more adequate representation in the Assembly and better protection in time of war. Such controversies were a practical education in democracy, preparing the people for their part in the Revolution.

2. **The Peopling of Pennsylvania.** The liberality and tolerance of the Quaker government attracted thousands of immigrants seeking freedom from political and religious intolerance, and looking for better economic opportunities.

a. **The Quakers.** English Quakers were the dominant element, and settled heavily in the southeastern counties which soon lost frontier characteristics and became the center for a thriving agricultural and commercial life. Philadelphia became the metropolis of the British colonies and a center of intellectual and commercial life.

b. **The Germans.** Thousands of Germans were also attracted to the colony and by the time of the Revolution they comprised fully a third of the population. The volume of German immigration increased after 1727, and came largely from the Rhine country. The Pennsylvania Germans settled most heavily in the interior counties of Northampton, Berks, Lancaster, Lehigh, and neighboring areas. Their skill and industry transformed this region into a rich farming country, contributing greatly to the expanding prosperity of the province. The new interior counties were organized as a result of this expansion of settlement.

c. **The Scotch-Irish.** The third important racial strain was the Scotch-Irish who became an important factor from about 1728, and the tide of their immigration was strong down to the Revolution. These hardy people were frontiersmen, pushing first into the Cumberland Valley region, and then farther into central and western Pennsylvania. The more western counties organized prior to the Revolution were a tribute to their expansive force. They, with their brother Scots from old Scotland, numbered about 70,000 at the end of the provincial era or about one-fourth of the population.

d. **Others.** The Welsh, French Huguenots, and Irish, together with the Dutch and Swedes and other races, contributed in smaller numbers to the development of colonial Pennsylvania. There was also some migration from other colonies. The intermixture of various national groups in the Quaker Province helped to create its broad-minded tolerance and the cosmopolitan outlook of its leaders.

3. **Economic Developments.**

a. **Agriculture.** Pennsylvania ranked from the beginning as a leading agricultural area and produced surpluses for export, adding to its wealth. By the 1750's an exceptionally prosperous farming area had developed in southeastern Pennsylvania, and with the expansion of settlement this spread into the south-central region. Implements and methods were crude, typical

of the day. Wheat and corn were leading crops, though rye, hemp, and flax were important. Markets and fairs appeared early, and an interest in scientific agriculture developed by the end of the period.

b. **Manufacturing.** The abundant natural resources of the colony made for an early development of industries. Arts and crafts, as well as home manufactures, grew rapidly. Sawmills and gristmills were usually the first to appear, using the power of the numerous streams. Textile products were spun and woven mainly in the homes, though factory production was not unknown. Shipbuilding became an important enterprise on the Delaware. The province early gained importance in iron manufacture with many ironworks producing pig iron as well as finished products. Tanning was an early industry. Printing and publishing, with the related industry of papermaking, were significant industries.

c. **Commerce and Transportation.** The rivers were important as early arteries of commerce, and were soon supplemented by roads in the southeastern area. The Conestoga wagon, developed in Pennsylvania for land travel, played an important part in expansion to the West. Stage coach lines by 1776 reached into the south-central region from Philadelphia. The earliest trade in Pennsylvania was that with the Indians for furs. Later, the transport and sale of farm products to Philadelphia and Baltimore by water and road formed an important business. Philadelphia became one of the most important centers in the colonies for the conduct of foreign trade, and the commercial metropolis of an expanding hinterland. By 1776 the province's imports and exports were worth several million dollars.

4. **Social and Cultural Progress.**

a. **The Arts and Learning.** Philadelphia was known in colonial times as the "Athens of America" because of its rich cultural and intellectual life. By 1750 it had become the intellectual capital of America. The liberality of Penn's principles attracted the best minds here where freedom of expression prevailed. The province was noted for the variety and strength of its intellectual and educational institutions and interests. An academy which held its first classes in 1751 became the College of Philadelphia in 1755, and ultimately grew into the University of Pennsylvania. It was the only nondenominational college of the colonial period. The arts and sciences flourished, and the public buildings of Philadelphia were the marvel of the colonies. Many fine old mansions in the Philadelphia area still bear witness to the richness of Pennsylvania civilization in the eighteenth century. Its men of intellect such as Benjamin Franklin, David Ritten-

house, John Bartram, and Benjamin West had international renown. The newspaper and magazine flourished, as did law and medicine. The number of "firsts" for colonial Pennsylvania in the fields of cultural and intellectual life is large indeed.

b. **Religion.** Christianity began in Pennsylvania with the Swedes who established the Lutheran Church on Tinicum Island in 1643. The Quakers held their first meeting at Upland (now Chester) in 1675, and came to Pennsylvania in great numbers after William Penn received the Charter. Most numerous in the southeastern counties, and gradually declining in relative numbers, they had an influence out of all proportion to their size. The Pennsylvania Germans belonged largely to the Lutheran and Reformed churches, but there were also several smaller sects, Mennonites, Amish, German Baptist Brethren or "Dunkers," Schwenkfelders, and Moravians. The Lutherans began their growth to the largest of the Protestant denominations in Pennsylvania with the arrival of Henry Melchior Muhlenberg in 1742, and the Reformed Church owed its expansion to Michael Schlatter, who arrived in 1746. The Moravians did notable missionary work among the Indians. The Church of England (later, the Protestant Episcopal Church) held services in Philadelphia as early as 1695, and included many prominent men. The first Catholic congregation was organized in Philadelphia in 1720 and the first chapel was erected in 1733; Pennsylvania had the second largest Catholic population among the colonies. The Scotch-Irish brought with them Presbyterianism, and their first congregation was organized in Philadelphia in 1698, but this was primarily the church of Pennsylvania's frontier, to which the Scotch-Irish gravitated. The Methodists began late in the colonial period, building St. George's Church in Philadelphia in 1769, the oldest Methodist building in America. While there were a number of Jews in colonial Pennsylvania, there were not enough to form congregations until 1776 at Lancaster and 1780 and 1782 in Philadelphia.

C. **The Colonial Wars.** As a part of the British Empire, Pennsylvania was involved in the wars between Great Britain and France for dominance in North America. The territory claimed for New France included western Pennsylvania. The Longueuil and Céloron expeditions in 1739 and 1749 traversed this region, and French traders competed with Pennsylvanians for the Indian trade. The French effort in 1753 and 1754 to establish positive control over this upper Ohio area led to the last and conclusive colonial war, the French and Indian War (1754-1763). French forts at Erie (Presque Isle), Waterford (Le Boeuf), Pittsburgh (Duquesne), and Franklin (Machault) were threats to all the middle colonies. The story of

Washington's journey in 1753 to warn the French to leave this territory and of their refusal is well known. In the ensuing war, the unsuccessful Braddock (1755) and the victorious Forbes (1758) expeditions fought in the Pennsylvania wilderness to achieve British supremacy and to relieve the province of the greatest threat to its expansion. After the French war, the Indians rose up against the British in Pontiac's War and in August, 1763, Colonel Henry Bouquet defeated them at Bushy Run, ending a threat to the expanding frontier in this region. These wars ended the long period when Pennsylvania was virtually without an army or defenses, coming close to the ideal of Quaker pacifism. Pennsylvania built forts and furnished men and supplies to help defend the empire of which it was then a part.

D. **Pennsylvania on the Eve of the Revolution.** By 1776 the Province of Pennsylvania had grown to the third largest colony in America, though next to the last to be founded. The three original counties of Philadelphia, Chester, and Bucks had grown to eleven in 1773 with the creation of Westmoreland, which lay west of the Alleghenies. The colonial population had reached 275,000 and the frontiers of settlement had far outrun the limited area which had sufficed for the founding colonists. The people had come of age politically and were ready to assume the responsibilities of independence. In all phases of its development Pennsylvania ranked as a leading province whose support would be essential to the success of the Revolutionary cause.

III. *BIRTH-STATE OF THE NATION, 1776-1790*

Pennsylvanians may well take pride in the dominant role played by their State in the early development of the national government. No other one of the thirteen colonies furnished more leaders or played a larger part in shaping national institutions. At the same time that Pennsylvania was molding its own constitutions, it was providing leadership and a meeting place for the men concerned with winning independence and building a nation. This distinctive epoch in Pennsylvania history lasted from the Declaration of Independence and the first State Constitution of Pennsylvania in 1776 to the making of the Federal Constitution in 1787 and the second State Constitution in 1790, completing the evolutionary developments of this period.

A. Pennsylvania in the Revolution.

1. **The Continental Congress and Independence.** The movement to defend American rights grew into the movement for independence in the meetings of the Continental Congress at Carpenters' Hall and the State House (Independence Hall) in Philadelphia. Conservative Pennsylvanians sought a peaceful solution, but in the end the Pennsylvania delegation joined in voting for the famous Declaration. The spirit of independence ran high in the Province, as was shown by spontaneous declarations of frontiersmen at Hannastown and elsewhere and by the political overturn which displaced the old provincial government. Throughout the Revolution Philadelphia was the capital of the revolutionary movement, except for the removal to Lancaster and York during the British occupation of the city. While Congress was sitting in York (October, 1777–June, 1778), it approved the Articles of Confederation, the first step toward a national government.

2. **Pennsylvania in Battle.** Pennsylvania troops took part in almost all the campaigns of the Revolution. A rifle battalion joined in the siege of Boston in August, 1775. Others fought bravely in the ill-fated Canadian campaign of 1776 and in the New York and New Jersey campaigns. The British naturally considered Philadelphia of key importance and in the summer of 1777 invaded the State to capture the capital. The battles of Brandywine, Germantown, and Whitemarsh were important engagements of this period. Following these, Washington went into winter quarters at Valley Forge from December, 1777, to June, 1778, protecting interior Pennsylvania from invasion. News of Burgoyne's defeat and of the French alliance, which Benjamin Franklin had helped to negotiate, combined to release the British

hold on Philadelphia in the spring of 1778. Frontier Pennsylvania suffered heavily from British and Indian raids, which were answered in 1779 by John Sullivan's and Daniel Brodhead's expeditions against the Six Nations Indians. Down to the final victory at Yorktown Pennsylvania soldiers formed an important element of Washington's army, and such military leaders as Arthur St. Clair, Anthony Wayne, John Armstrong, Thomas Mifflin, and Daniel Brodhead gave valuable service to the cause of independence. The beginnings of American naval power also owed much to Pennsylvania. A Pennsylvania navy was created in July, 1775, as part of the defense of Philadelphia. It fought several successful engagements. Pennsylvania also aided in the creation of the Continental navy, many ships being built or purchased in Philadelphia and manned by Pennsylvania sailors. The Irish-born John Barry became first in a long list of Pennsylvania's naval heroes.

3. **Arsenal of the Revolution.** The products of Pennsylvania farms, factories, and mines were essential to the success of the Revolutionary armies. Its rich farmlands supplied grain, fodder, cattle, sheep, and hogs to provision the army, as well as horses for cavalry and transport. The ironworks were considered so important that workmen were forbidden to leave their work for militia duty without special permission. At Carlisle a Continental ordnance arsenal turned out cannon, swords, pikes, and muskets. The State actively encouraged the manufacture of gunpowder. Pennsylvania's financial support, both from its government and from individuals, was of great importance. By 1780 the State contributed more than $6,000,000 to the Congress, and when the various states were becoming financially exhausted, ninety Philadelphians subscribed a loan of 300,000 pounds to supply the army. Later, in 1782, the Bank of North America was chartered to support government finances. Robert Morris and Haym Salomon were important financial supporters of the Revolution.

B. **Founding a Commonwealth.**

1. **The Pennsylvania Revolution.** Pennsylvania's part in the American Revolution was complicated by political changes within the State, constituting a Pennsylvania revolution of which not all patriots approved. The temper of the people, especially on the frontier, outran the conservatism of the Provincial Assembly. Extralegal committees of correspondence gradually took over the reins of government, and in June, 1776, a conference of these committees called a State convention to meet on July 15.

2. **The Constitution of 1776.** The convention superseded the old government completely, established a Council of Safety to rule in the emergency, and drew up the first State constitution, adopted

on September 28. This ultraliberal document provided for an assembly of one house and for a supreme executive council instead of a governor. Its Declaration of Rights has been copied in subsequent constitutions without significant change.

3. **Party Battles.** Many sincere patriots were bitterly opposed to the new Pennsylvania constitution and, led by such men as John Dickinson, James Wilson, Robert Morris, and Frederick Muhlenberg, carried on a long fight with the Constitutionalist party. This radical party, guided by Joseph Reed, George Bryan, and William Findley, governed Pennsylvania for most of this period. Its most noteworthy accomplishments were the act for the gradual abolition of slavery (1781) and the act which took over the public lands owned by the Penn family (1779) but allowed them some compensation in recognition of the services of the Founder. The conservatives gradually gained more strength, helped by the Constitutionalists' mistakes, and after 1786 controlled the State government.

4. **The Constitution of 1790.** By 1789 the conservatives felt strong enough to rewrite the State constitution, and the Assembly called a convention to meet in November. In the convention both the conservative majority and the radical minority showed a tendency to compromise and to settle their differences along moderate lines. As a result, the new constitution embodied the best ideas of both parties and was adopted with little objection. It provided for a second legislative house, the State Senate, and for a strong governor with extensive appointing powers.

C. **Founding a Nation.**

1. **The Constitutional Convention.** The collapse of the Articles of Confederation through want of central power and financial difficulties led to a movement to create a stronger national government. The Federal Constitutional Convention resulted, meeting in Philadelphia from May to September, 1787. In already historic Independence Hall a strong federal government was evolved by discussion and compromise to become the basis of our governmental structure since that time.

2. **Pennsylvania's Delegation.** The Pennsylvania Assembly sent eight delegates to the Federal Convention, of whom four had been signers of the Declaration of Independence. The delegation included the venerable Benjamin Franklin, whose counsels of moderation on several occasions kept the Convention from breaking up; the brilliant Gouverneur Morris, who spoke more often than any other member; and the able lawyer James Wilson, who—next to Madison of Virginia—was the principal architect of the

Constitution. Pennsylvania's delegation supported every move to strengthen the national government, and signed the finished Constitution on September 17.

3. **Ratification.** The conservatives in the Pennsylvania Assembly took swift action to call a ratifying convention, which met in Philadelphia on November 21. The Federalists won overwhelmingly in the election of delegates and, led by James Wilson, made Pennsylvania the second state to ratify, December 12, 1787.

IV. THE KEYSTONE STATE, 1790-1865

The Revolutionary epoch came to a close in 1790 with both Pennsylvania and the United States launched upon a foundation of sound constitutional government. Pennsylvania became a keystone in the developing nation. Important events of the War of 1812 took place upon its soil. The State kept pace with the developing democracy of the period by the adoption of a third State constitution and by beginning the great free school system. A system of transportation by canal and railroad was developed, and the foundation of Pennsylvania's industrial power was laid before the Civil War. In this great intersectional struggle Pennsylvania played a decisive role in preserving the Union, and the titanic battle at Gettysburg was the turning point of the war.

A. Popular Government in Practice.

1. The Reaction Against the Federalist Party. From 1790 to 1800 Philadelphia was the capital of the United States, and Pennsylvania was influential in determining national political developments. The State supported the Federalist party while Washington was President, but growing suspicion of the aristocratic goals of the Federalists brought a reaction. Senator William Maclay of Pennsylvania was an outspoken critic of the ruling party from the beginning, and Thomas Jefferson could depend on groups already established in Pennsylvania when he came to organize the Democratic-Republican party. Thomas Mifflin, Pennsylvania's first governor under the Constitution of 1790, was a moderate who avoided commitment to any party but leaned toward the Jeffersonians. The so-called Whiskey Insurrection in western Pennsylvania not only provided a test of the new national unity but hastened the reaction against the Federalists. This frontier protest against national revenue measures was suppressed in 1794 by an army assembled at Carlisle and Fort Cumberland, and headed by Washington himself. Partly as a result, Jefferson carried Pennsylvania against Adams in 1796, preparing the way for the national defeat of the Federalists in 1800.

2. The Rising Democracy. In 1799 Mifflin was succeeded by Thomas McKean, a conservative Democratic-Republican, who served until 1808. McKean's opposition to measures advocated by the liberal element in his party led to a split in its ranks and even to an attempt to impeach him. His successor Simon Snyder of Selinsgrove represented the liberal wing and served for three terms until 1817. Snyder was the first man of humble origin to head the government of Pennsylvania, reflecting the growing demo-

cratic tendency in the State's political life. The popular shift was also shown by the transfer of the capital from Philadelphia, first to Lancaster in 1799, and finally to Harrisburg in 1812.

3. **The War of 1812.** During the War of 1812, Pennsylvania contributed General Jacob Brown and Commodore Stephen Decatur. Stephen Girard, Albert Gallatin, and Alexander James Dallas helped organize national war finances, and Gallatin served as peace commissioner at Ghent. Oliver Hazard Perry's fleet which won the Battle of Lake Erie in 1813 was built at Erie by Daniel Dobbins, a native Pennsylvanian. This victory made the Northwest safe from invasion.

4. **Jacksonian Democracy and the Constitution of 1838.** The trend toward more popular government continued under Governor William Findlay from 1817 to 1820, but in the latter year a coalition of Federalists and conservative Democrats elected Joseph Hiester. In three years, however, the conservative reaction lost strength and in 1823 and 1826 the regular Democratic candidate, J. Andrew Shulze, won overwhelmingly. Under him the great State canal system was begun. His successor George Wolf was of the same party and continued the internal improvement program. Governor Wolf advocated and approved the Free School Act of 1834, which reflected the democratic trend in education. In 1835 a coalition of opposition factions elected Joseph Ritner, a member of the Antimasonic party, governor, thanks to another split in the majority party. The general trend was, however, uninterrupted by these political shifts. In 1837 a convention met to revise the State's fundamental law and drafted the Constitution of 1838. The new frame of government reduced the governor's appointive power, increased the number of elective offices, and shortened terms of office. The people were given a greater voice in government and protected from abuse of power.

5. **Pennsylvania and the Antislavery Movement.** Slavery gradually disappeared in Pennsylvania under the gradual emancipation act of 1781, but the issue of slavery became acute nationally after 1820. The Quakers were the first group to express organized opposition to the institution. Many Pennsylvanians were averse to the return of fugitive slaves to their masters. Under an act of 1826 which was passed to restrain this, a Maryland agent was convicted of kidnapping in 1837, but the United States Supreme Court declared the act unconstitutional in 1842. The State forbade the use of its jails to detain fugitive Negroes in 1847, and the "underground railroad" may have originated in Pennsylvania, where numerous citizens aided the escape of slaves to freedom in Canada. Anna Dickinson, Lucretia Mott, Ann Preston, and Jane Swisshelm

were among Pennsylvania women leaders of the antislavery cause. Thaddeus Stevens was an uncompromising foe of slavery.

6. **The Mexican War and the Wilmot Proviso.** The annexation of Texas and the war with Mexico which ensued in 1846 were generally supported in Pennsylvania, and more men enlisted than could be accepted by the armed forces. However, many Pennsylvanians were opposed to any expansion of slave territory. David Wilmot of Bradford County became a national figure in 1846 by his presentation in Congress of the Wilmot Proviso opposing slavery extension, and his action was supported almost unanimously by the Pennsylvania Assembly.

7. **Shifting Tides of Politics.** David R. Porter was the first governor under the new constitution and was followed by Francis R. Shunk, William F. Johnston, William Bigler, James Pollock, and William F. Packer. Johnston and Pollock were Whigs, followers of Henry Clay. The Jacksonian struggle with the Bank of the United States had a special impact in Pennsylvania as the home of the Bank, and the State debts incurred for internal improvements also caused much controversy. Growing opposition to the Southern domination of the Democratic party, rising abolitionist sentiment, and a desire to promote Pennsylvania's growing industries by tariffs ushered in a period of political shifting. Pennsylvania was the center for the organization of the new Republican party in 1856, and gave it important leaders. In Congress men like David Wilmot and Galusha Grow typified the national statesmanship of Pennsylvania. A former Democratic leader, Simon Cameron, threw his powerful support to the new party. The temporarily doubtful position of Pennsylvania was recognized in 1856 by the Democratic nomination of James Buchanan, who became the only President from Pennsylvania. In 1860 the Republicans carried the State, electing Andrew Gregg Curtin governor and helping to make Abraham Lincoln President.

B. **Economic Growth.** The rise of industry and the utilization of new mineral resources made significant shifts in the economic life of the State, but Pennsylvania remained essentially an agrarian community of farmers and small townsmen throughout this period.

1. **Agricultural Development.** The prosperous farms of the Pennsylvania Germans were a bulwark of this agricultural economy. The settlement and development of western and northern Pennsylvania was initially based on agriculture. Cereals and livestock continued to be the mainstays of the farmer. The rise of agricultural societies and the fair led to great improvements in methods. The State also led in developing new types of farm machinery and applying them to better farming. Pennsylvania ranked as a leading agricultural state during these years.

2. **Improving Travelways.** No single factor contributed more to economic change and political unity during the period than the rapid revolutionizing of the State's transportation facilities.

a. **Turnpikes and Roads.** The opening of new regions of the State for settlement was accompanied by provision for the opening of roads. These none too satisfactory State or county roads were supplemented between 1790 and 1840 by the rapid spread of turnpikes built by private companies which collected tolls for their use. By 1832 the State led the nation in improved roads, having more than three thousand miles. Pennsylvania's Conestoga wagon became the typical transport of westward moving pioneers, and the National or Cumberland Road passing through southwestern Pennsylvania was a main western highway.

b. **Canals and Rivers.** From early days the rivers of Pennsylvania were important travelways, especially the Delaware and the Schuylkill, and in the 1790's the State made extensive studies for improving the navigation of all major streams. The canal began to supplement natural waterways early in the period. Canals to extend the use of the Delaware and the Schuylkill were chartered before 1815, and the Lehigh canal was completed in 1838. The vast system of the State Works of Pennsylvania soon overshadowed the privately constructed canals. It began to take steps to link the east and west about 1825 and completed this stupendous undertaking in 1834. By 1840 the State possessed a network of canals at a financial cost which well-nigh threatened its solvency. The benefits to the economic progress of various regions, however, were an ample justification of these high costs, though the canals declined rapidly in importance with the coming of the railroads. The steamboat originated with experiments by John Fitch in 1787-1790, while Robert Fulton established it as a practical medium of transportation in 1807. Steamboat navigation on western waters began at Pittsburgh in 1811, and played an important part in transportation on the Ohio, Allegheny, and Monongahela. The keelboat and flatboat were also indispensable in the development of the West.

c. **The Coming of the Iron Horse.** Pennsylvania's role in railway development was no less important, and again it pioneered. Early coal railroads were built shortly after 1825 in the anthracite area, though these were not for public use. After 1830 railroad lines began to develop out of Philadelphia and by 1834 over three hundred miles were constructed, about a quarter of the national total. By 1860 the mileage had increased to 2,598, and the Reading, Lehigh, and Pennsylvania systems were in process of development. The Pennsylvania Railroad, char-

tered in 1846, reached Pittsburgh in 1852. The railroads accelerated the development of industry, contributed to national unity, and were of utmost importance in the Civil War when better transportation in Pennsylvania and neighboring states gave the Union a military and economic advantage over the South. The State furnished several outstanding leaders in railway development, including Alexander Cassatt, Thomas Scott, and John A. Roebling, surveyor of the Pennsylvania's route.

3. **The Mineral Empire.** Much emphasis has been given to the discovery of gold in California during this era, but the importance of this event was far overshadowed by the economic results of the discovery and development of Pennsylvania's mineral resources. Cornwall, Lebanon County, furnished iron ore from colonial times, and ore was also found in many other sections of Pennsylvania where the charcoal iron industry flourished. While discovered much earlier, the use of anthracite coal on a large scale began after 1820 with the organization of important mining companies. By 1860 several million tons were produced. The use of bituminous coal developed during the same period, though production was less than half that of anthracite. The use of coke as a fuel also developed, though its full use came after the Civil War. The drilling of the first successful oil well at Titusville by Edwin L. Drake in August, 1859, was a major event, but the petroleum industry did not reach full importance until the following period. These mineral resources were of inestimable value in establishing the foundations of American industrial greatness.

4. **Industrial Revolution.** In 1790 the domestic system of home manufacture still prevailed in Pennsylvania. By 1865 the factory system was fully established, and the foundations of the State's industrial greatness were well laid. The change was most noticeable after 1840. The shift to machinery and factory production came first in the textile industry, and Pennsylvania early assumed leadership in this field, along with New England. By 1860 there were more than two hundred textile mills. Pennsylvania's outstanding industrial achievements, however, were in iron and steel. Its production of iron was notable even in colonial times, and the charcoal furnaces of the State spread into the Juniata and western regions during the middle decades of the nineteenth century. Foundries, rolling mills, and machine shops became numerous after 1840, and by the Civil War the State rolled about half the nation's iron. The iron industry aided the development of the railroad age by furnishing rails and locomotives. The Baldwin Works were established at Philadelphia in 1842. The Bethlehem Company was organized in 1862. The Cambria Works at Johnstown date from 1854 and by the end of the Civil War were the

largest mills in the country. William Kelly, a native of Pittsburgh, is regarded by many as the inventor of the so-called Bessemer process of making steel. The iron and steel industry of the State was a basic factor in the industrial strength which enabled the North to preserve the Union under Lincoln. Leathermaking, lumbering, shipbuilding, and publishing were other important fields of enterprise. Tobacco and paper manufacture were also important. In many of these Pennsylvania enjoyed a leadership which has since been lost, but the industrial techniques and often the nationally known firms themselves originated in the Keystone State. The location of the State, its rich resources, and the enterprise of its citizens may be considered the basic reasons for this industrial advance.

5. **Pennsylvania and the West.** The State's economic growth largely accounted for its vital contribution to national development in the expansion of the West. A third of Pennsylvania lay within the great interior valley of North America and was therefore a part of the developing West. Even as a colony, Pennsylvania had furnished a pathway to the western lands, and this was accentuated during the early decades of the Commonwealth. Pittsburgh was indeed the "Gateway of the West," and thousands of settlers found their way from this point down the Ohio and into the Mississippi Valley. The manufactures of this city made it a point of supply for the new territories. Pennsylvania's turnpikes, canals, and railroads were of major importance as routes for western migration. Pennsylvanians led in the formation and development of new states in the West, many Pennsylvania institutions and laws were copied under their influence, and Pennsylvania capital, skills, and knowledge helped to build railroads and establish industries. The relationship of the Keystone State to the growing West led to a sympathetic understanding of its problems. Galusha Grow of Bradford County, who came from Pennsylvania's last frontier region, was a leading advocate of the homestead legislation which eventually provided free land for settlers in the new West beyond the Mississippi.

C. **Social and Cultural Progress.** During the period from 1790 to 1865 Pennsylvania made rapid progress in social and cultural fields, with continually expanding educational and cultural opportunities open to its citizens. Growth in population and the final settlement of all sections of the State, improvements in transportation and communication, and greater wealth were potent elements in creating changes during this period.

1. **Population and Settlement.** Pennsylvania was by no means fully settled in 1790, for large areas in the northern and western parts of the State were undistributed or undeveloped. Many other

sections were but thinly populated. The State adopted generous land policies, distributing free "Donation Lands" to Revolutionary veterans and offering other lands at reasonable prices to actual settlers; but conflicting methods of land distribution and the activities of land companies caused much legal confusion before settlement was completed. Even the land companies, however, promoted and encouraged settlement. Northwestern Pennsylvania and the southwestern and north-central counties developed rapidly after 1800. The northern tier counties were the last frontier, and their development was delayed until the eve of the Civil War. The State continued to attract large numbers of immigrants, with the Irish and German elements predominating.

2. **The New Status of Labor.** Quantities of new land available for development made for the well-being of agricultural labor as well as workers in many other fields during the period. Opportunities for work at good wages and for self-advancement were plentiful. With the development of the factory came the emergence of the factory worker and of urban labor. Pennsylvania workers were among the first in the nation to organize for protection and advancement. The Mechanics' Union of Trade Associations in Philadelphia was organized in 1827, the first of its kind in the United States, and the first to publish a labor newspaper. The workingmen's organizations were an important step in the State's social progress and had much to do with influencing better educational legislation.

3. **Religion.** The religious complexion of the State altered significantly during the period. The Quakers declined in numerical importance, but retained a noticeable influence over the life and thought of the Commonwealth which they founded. The German churches and sects also became of less relative importance, though still influential in the sections where they lived. Methodism with its circuit riders became the typical religion of the frontier, and grew rapidly. Episcopalians also became more numerous, and Presbyterianism continued to be strong in the western region. Catholicism grew rapidly after 1820 as a result of Irish and German immigration.

4. **The Triumph of Free Public Education.** The Constitution of 1790 provided the basis for a public system of education and several acts were passed in accordance with it in endeavors to improve educational opportunities. It was not until the Free School Act of 1834, however, that a genuinely democratic system of public schools was initiated. From that time to 1865 the number of public schools more than quadrupled with a corresponding increase in the number of pupils. In 1852 a State association of teachers was organized. Five years later, the Normal School Act

was passed and a separate State department was created for the supervision of the schools. These must be regarded as among the most significant advances in social progress in Pennsylvania during the period. Numerous private schools supplemented the public system. The rapid development of academies, corresponding to the modern high school, was another feature of the period. Many received aid from public funds. In 1790 there were but three institutions of university or college rank in the State. Thereafter, the number increased rapidly, accelerated by the founding of denominational colleges. Pennsylvania soon became a leading State in the number of its collegiate institutions.

5. **Literature and the Arts.** Philadelphia was the cultural and intellectual capital of America, a position not seriously challenged until well toward the end of the period. The standard of thought and culture established in Franklin's time set the pattern for the newly developing nation. The national rather than regional character of Pennsylvania's culture makes it less easily discernible than the more distinctive but narrower culture of New England. Philadelphia rather than Boston was really the "Athens of America." Charles Brockden Brown (1771-1810) was the first American novelist of distinction and the first to follow a purely literary career. Hugh Henry Brackenridge of Pittsburgh gave the West its first literary work in the satirical *Modern Chivalry*. Philadelphia was the center for the development of the magazine with *Graham's Magazine* (1841-1851) publishing the best of American literature in its day, and with *Godey's Lady's Book* (1830-1867) as the famous prototype of the modern woman's magazine. The American opera began in Philadelphia, and William Henry Fry's *Leonora* (1845) was probably the first publicly performed opera by an American composer. Stephen Foster, born in Pittsburgh, became songwriter for the nation, and Pennsylvania had many lesser songwriters. Philadelphia was a center for music publishing and piano manufacture. It was also the theatrical capital of America before about 1830. Edwin Forrest and Joseph Jefferson had established the foundations of national reputations by 1865 as had Mr. and Mrs. John Drew. In the architectural field, architects such as Thomas U. Walter and William Strickland designed many notable buildings, both public and private, which gave Pennsylvanians an important role in the architectural history of the era. The historic red brick of southeastern Pennsylvania was supplemented by buildings in Greek Revival style, and the New England influence was strong in the domestic architecture of the northern tier counties. In art the Peale family, Thomas Sully, and other painters gave Pennsylvania a high place, while William Rush is regarded by most historians as the first American sculptor.

6. **Science and Invention.** The traditions of scientific inquiry established in Pennsylvania by Franklin, Rittenhouse, and Bartram continued in the new age. The American Philosophical Society, founded in 1743, was but the first of many organizations formed in Philadelphia to encourage scientific work. The Academy of Natural Sciences was founded in 1812, and the Franklin Institute in 1824, both of continuing importance to science. The American Association of Geologists, formed at Philadelphia in 1840, later grew into the American Association for the Advancement of Science. The scientific leadership of Pennsylvania was represented by many individuals, of whom only a few can be named. James Woodhouse (1770-1809) pioneered in chemical analysis, plant chemistry, and the scientific study of industrial processes. Isaac Hays (1796-1879) of Philadelphia pioneered in the study of astigmatism and color blindness. A Moravian clergyman, Lewis David von Schweinitz (1780-1834), made great contributions to botany, discovering more than 1,200 species of fungi. The four Rogers brothers of Philadelphia were a remarkable scientific family: James (1802-1852) and Robert (1813-1884) were noted chemists; William (1804-1882) was state geologist of Virginia and later first president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology; and Henry (1808-1866) directed the first geological survey of Pennsylvania (1836-1847). Spencer Baird (1823-1887) of Reading was a leader in the natural sciences and secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. Joseph Saxton (1799-1873) of Huntingdon was the father of photography in America, and Philip Syng Physick (1768-1837) has been called the father of American surgery. Pennsylvanians also led in invention, the application of science in industry and in daily life. John A. Roebling, who came to America in 1839 and spent most of his active life in Pennsylvania, led in the development of steel wire rope and steel bridges, and his engineering work was carried forward by his son Washington. Robert Fulton (1765-1815) and William Kelly (1811-1888) are other examples of Pennsylvania's leadership in invention.

D. **Defending Our National Unity.** During the great crisis of the Civil War, Pennsylvania had an important part in preserving the union of the states established by the Constitution in 1787. Even in that day, the business of conducting war was not merely a matter of military operations and naval engagements. It involved problems of production, transportation, and civilian leadership. In all these fields of effort the Pennsylvania contribution was of great importance.

1. **The Civilian Front.** Pennsylvania's industrial development, engineering enterprise, and natural resources were essential factors in the economic strength of the northern states. Pennsylvania became a key region in the maintenance of the imperiled nation.

The full industrial power of the State was thrown on the side of victory and unity, and its railroad system, its iron and steel industry, and its agricultural wealth were potent factors in the national war effort. The shipbuilders of Pennsylvania, led by the famous Cramp yards, contributed to naval strength and the marine supply system. Thomas Scott as assistant secretary of war directed telegraph and railway services during the war, while Frank Thomson directed troop transport. Jay Cooke had much to do with the successful financing of the Union effort, and Thaddeus Stevens was an important congressional leader.

2. **Andrew G. Curtin, War Governor.** No man made a greater impression upon the national scene as a state governor during the Civil War than Pennsylvania's Governor Curtin. A strenuous leader, his energetic direction of Pennsylvania's full contribution of its resources to the war effort made him a tower of strength. In his first inaugural he denied the right of secession, and on January 24, 1861, the General Assembly pledged the "faith and power of Pennsylvania" to defend the Union. Throughout the war Governor Curtin was active in his support and enforcement of the national draft measures. In September, 1862, he was host at the Altoona conference of governors of the northern states, which he had been instrumental in calling. The conference pledged support to Lincoln's policies, strengthening the President's hand at a critical time.

3. **Men and Leaders in the Armed Forces.** Nearly 350,000 Pennsylvanians served in the Union forces. At the beginning, Lincoln's call for fourteen regiments of volunteers was answered by twenty-five. The excess of volunteers was so great that in May the Assembly at Curtin's suggestion created the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps of fifteen regiments enlisted for three years' service. They were quickly mustered into the Army of the Potomac after the first Battle of Bull Run, and thousands of other Pennsylvanians followed them into military service during the next four years. Camp Curtin at Harrisburg was one of the great troop concentration centers of the war. To naval leadership the State furnished Admiral David D. Porter, who opened the Mississippi, and Rear-Admiral John A. Dahlgren, whose innovations in ordnance greatly improved naval armament. Army leaders were numerous and able, including some of the outstanding officers of the war, such as George B. McClellan, George G. Meade, John F. Reynolds, Winfield S. Hancock, John W. Geary, and John F. Hartranft.

4. **The War in Pennsylvania.** Southern forces invaded Pennsylvania three times during the war, each time by way of the Cumber-

land Valley, which was a natural highway from Virginia into the south-central counties. This exposed position made Pennsylvania's defense efforts doubly important.

a. **Stuart's Raid.** After the Battle of Antietam, General J. E. B. Stuart and his cavalry rode around McClellan's army and reached Chambersburg on October 10, 1862. There they seized large quantities of supplies, gathered horses from the neighboring countryside, and burned a large storehouse of military supplies, before retiring as rapidly as they had come.

b. **Gettysburg.** In June, 1863, General Robert E. Lee turned his army of 75,000 men northward on a major invasion of Pennsylvania. The State made tremendous defense efforts, calling up reserves and volunteers for emergency duty; at Pittsburgh the citizens built a circle of forts and rifle pits on the surrounding hills, and at Harrisburg fortifications were thrown up on both sides of the Susquehanna. Confederate forces captured Carlisle and advanced within three miles of Harrisburg; the bridge at Wrightsville had to be burned to prevent their crossing. But these outlying forces were recalled when the Union army under General George Gordon Meade met Lee's army at Gettysburg. In a bitterly fought three-day engagement on July 1-3 the Union army threw back the Confederate forces. The battle is regarded by military historians as the turning point of the struggle to save the Union. On those critical days it seemed that the Union was at an end; with the retirement of Lee's army in defeat, it was clear that the Union was safe. Not only was the battle fought on Pennsylvania soil and its memory hallowed by the Lincoln dedication and the present National Military Park, but nearly one-third of General Meade's army was made up of Pennsylvania troops, and he himself was a Pennsylvanian. Governor Curtin took the lead in establishing the battlefield as a memorial park.

c. **The Burning of Chambersburg.** In retaliation for Union raids in Virginia, a Confederate force under General John McCausland advanced on Chambersburg and threatened to burn the town unless a large ransom was paid. The citizens refused, and Chambersburg was burned on July 30, 1864, making two-thirds of its people homeless and causing a total loss of almost two million dollars.

d. **Effects.** The invasions and the hardships which they caused help to explain the harsh attitude of Pennsylvanians toward the defeated South, but this attitude was not long lasting as it did not accord with Pennsylvania's traditional moderation.

V. THE INDUSTRIAL COMMONWEALTH, 1865-1960

The Civil War ended an epoch in national history in that it settled the issue of nationalism versus state sovereignty. It gave further impetus to the significant economic and social changes already under way, and prepared for the emergence of the United States as a world power. In no other state, perhaps, were the changes, the progress, and the problems of this era better reflected than in Pennsylvania. The industrial expansion which was evident in 1860 continued unabated until the Keystone State emerged as second in population among the states of the American Union, although it has recently fallen back relatively to third place because of the growth of California. Its institutions, government, and laws continued to develop in the new industrial age, and the cultural and intellectual position of the State remained on a high plane. In terms of the number of leaders which Pennsylvania provided in every phase of national endeavor, the State ranked high. Pennsylvania as the Industrial Commonwealth occupied a key position in American industry, transportation, and finance. It continued to deserve the title of Keystone State, which had been derived from its geographical position on the Atlantic seaboard, and from its part in the making and preservation of the Federal Union.

A. Politics and Government.

1. **Pennsylvania in National Affairs.** Pennsylvania exerted a powerful influence upon national affairs throughout the period. No other congressman has ever dominated both Congress and the nation as did Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania during the Reconstruction era. In both major parties, political leaders of the stature of Simon Cameron and his son J. Donald Cameron, Samuel J. Randall, William Harrity, Matthew S. Quay, Philander C. Knox, Boies Penrose, Wayne MacVeagh, Gifford Pinchot, and Joseph F. Guffey were powerful figures on the national scene and in the State. Minor party movements also found leaders in Pennsylvania. An outstanding national party leader of the post-Civil War period was James G. Blaine, a Pennsylvanian by birth and education. Key cabinet posts in administrations of both parties have been filled by Pennsylvanians, and the State has also contributed distinguished jurists to the United States Supreme Court. Dwight D. Eisenhower, born in Texas of Pennsylvania German ancestry, established his home at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, before his election to the Presidency.

2. **Republican Dominance.** After the Civil War, the Republican party was dominant in the State, just as the Democratic party had been in the earlier period. Just as before, conflicts between con-

servative and liberal viewpoints took place within the major party and occasionally gave power to its opponents. A series of extraordinarily able political managers or "bosses," Simon Cameron, J. Donald Cameron, Matthew Quay, and Boies Penrose, generally assured continuity and stability in government, although reform elements were often shocked by their methods. Republicans John W. Geary, John F. Hartranft, and Henry M. Hoyt occupied the governorship in succession from 1867 to 1883. Then, a factional split of reformers from the major party caused the election of a Democrat, Robert E. Pattison. The split was healed, and the next governor was a Republican, James A. Beaver. It reopened four years later, giving Pattison a second term. Thereafter, the Republicans held together, electing in succession Daniel H. Hastings, William A. Stone, Samuel W. Pennypacker, Edwin S. Stuart, John K. Tener, Martin G. Brumbaugh, and William C. Sproul.

3. **A Two-Party State.** The progressive movement, the New Deal, the rise of labor, and the growing urbanization of Pennsylvania had a marked effect on political affairs and gradually caused a balance between the two major parties, ending the one-party domination which had seemed a characteristic of the State since 1800. As early as 1912, Theodore Roosevelt carried Pennsylvania as Progressive candidate for the Presidency. The death of Boies Penrose in 1921 ended the dynasty of Republican bosses; conservatives still had able leaders, but no one leader achieved a dominating position. Significantly, the progressive Gifford Pinchot won the Republican nomination for governor in 1922. He was succeeded by a more conservative Republican, John S. Fisher, but Pinchot was elected to a second term in 1930. Meanwhile, the Democratic party had also been adapting to the modern age and rebuilding its strength. The New Deal brought the election of the Democrat George H. Earle as governor in 1934. He was followed by Republicans Arthur H. James, Edward Martin, James H. Duff, and John S. Fine. The Democratic party, however, did not decline to its former weak position: it gradually won control of the two major cities, Pittsburgh in 1933 and Philadelphia in 1951; and it won majorities in the presidential elections of 1936, 1940, 1944, 1960, 1964, and 1968. In 1954 the Democrats elected George M. Leader as governor, and in 1958 they elected David L. Lawrence. Meanwhile, latent Republican strength was shown by victories in the presidential elections of 1948, 1956, and 1972; and in 1962 William W. Scranton was elected governor, to be followed by Raymond P. Shafer in 1966. Four years later, the election of Milton J. Shapp brought another shift in political control, and in 1974 Governor Shapp was the first to be re-elected since 1875 to a second successive term.

4. **An Evolving State Government.** Of the high officers of the

State administration, there are only six whose offices were in existence at the beginning of the period—the governor, secretary of the commonwealth, auditor general, state treasurer, attorney general, and adjutant general. All the rest represent either new governmental functions or the adaptation of older institutions to modern needs. From this it is evident that a truly remarkable development has taken place, in which the Commonwealth has acquired greater responsibilities as well as a complex governmental structure. The earlier trend toward greater popular participation in government continued.

a. **The Constitution of 1873.** This fourth constitution of the Commonwealth was a consequence of the nationwide reform movement of the 1870's, but it embodied many earlier changes made by amendments to the third constitution, as in providing for the popular election of judges and of the state treasurer and auditor general. It created the office of lieutenant governor and a department of internal affairs which combined several older offices under an elected secretary. The head of the public school system received the title of superintendent of public instruction, and a guarantee of free public schools was placed in the constitution. The governor's term was lengthened from three to four years, and he was empowered to veto individual items in appropriation bills, but he could no longer immediately succeed himself. The membership of the General Assembly was increased, but its powers were limited by a prohibition of special or local legislation on a list of specified subjects, by a constitutional debt limit, and by other restrictions. Its sessions were made biennial.

b. **New Agencies of Government.** Though the new constitution was very detailed, it was flexible enough to permit the creation of new governmental agencies as necessity required. The State government was thus able to keep pace with social and industrial progress, adapting itself to the new problems and situations of modern society. Thus, in 1873, even while the new constitution was in the making, an Insurance Department was set up to supervise and regulate insurance companies. In the years which followed, many other new agencies took shape, sometimes appearing as full-fledged departments, and sometimes as boards, bureaus, or commissions which grew or were consolidated to form departments. Among the examples are the State Board of Health, established in 1885, which in 1905 became the Department of Health; the State Board of Agriculture, established in 1876, which in 1895 became the Department of Agriculture; the factory inspectorship of 1889 which grew into the Department of Labor and Industry by 1913; and the Board of Public Charities (1869), the Committee on Lunacy, (1883),

the Mothers' Assistance Fund (1913), and the Prison Labor Commission (1915), which were all consolidated in the Department of Welfare in 1921. By 1922 there were 139 separate State agencies, all operating more or less independently. It became necessary to systematize and centralize the State administration, which was accomplished under administrative codes of 1923 and 1929, with some later changes and additions. Thus, the Department of Public Assistance was created in 1937 to replace many local relief agencies. The judicial branch of the government was also elaborated by the creation of the Superior Court in 1895, to relieve the Supreme Court of part of its mounting pressure of business.

c. **Governmental Reorganization and Modernization.** After the second World War, there was a renewed effort to reorganize the State government to make it more efficient and more responsive to the public needs. The Chesterman Committee in 1953 proposed the consolidation of the various departments into super-departments. The Leader administration in 1955 set up an Office of Administration which achieved the same goal of a closer check upon the operations of the various departments and agencies. A government reorganization act permitted the governor to transfer functions from one department to another, subject to the approval of the General Assembly. Improved accounting and report procedures were developed, and were facilitated by automatic data processing. After a Department of Community Affairs was established in 1966, a constitutional amendment in 1967 abolished the elective office of secretary of internal affairs and led to the termination of that department in 1969. To emphasize their broader function in the present day, the Department of Public Instruction was renamed the Department of Education in 1969, and the Department of Highways was enlarged into the Department of Transportation in 1970. The Department of Environmental Resources was created in 1971 by merging the former departments of Forests and Waters, Mines and Mineral Industries, and parts of the Department of Health and the former Department of Internal Affairs.

d. **The Constitution of 1968.** In this period there were continuous efforts to modernize the State Constitution and to make the government more flexible and more adaptable to the swifter pace of modern life. A series of important constitutional amendments culminated in the calling of a Constitutional Convention which met from December 1, 1967, to February 29, 1968. As a result of these developments, the fundamental document was so completely reshaped that it is now termed the Constitution of 1968. A significant provision prohibited the denial to any person

of his civil rights. The General Assembly was now to hold annual sessions, and it became a continuing body. The governor and other elective State officers became eligible to succeed themselves for one additional term. A unified judicial system was established under the Supreme Court, a Commonwealth Court was created, and the inferior courts were modernized. Broad extensions of county and local home rule were also made possible. Other amendments stated the right of the people to clean air, pure water, and the preservation of the natural, historic, and esthetic values of the environment, and prohibited the denial or abridgement of equality of rights because of sex.

B. **Pennsylvania in America's Wars.** A development of great importance in our national history after 1865 was the emergence of the United States as a world power with interests in every part of the globe, and with a special concern in the welfare of her hemispheric neighbors. Rapid communication of ideas and goods made the world more and more interdependent, so that the United States and Pennsylvania were more concerned by events in other countries. The Spanish-American War was a sign of this, and the participation of the United States in the first and second World Wars was in many respects the result of a feeling of increased concern for the fate of mankind. In these events Pennsylvania played an important role.

1. **The Spanish-American War.** Late in the nineteenth century, the island of Cuba was in a state of unrest and revolution, its people desiring to break away from Spanish rule. News of harsh methods used to suppress Cuban outbreaks aroused anger in the United States. When the battleship *Maine* was blown up in Havana harbor, war became inevitable in 1898. Congressman Robert Adams of Philadelphia wrote the resolutions declaring war on Spain and recognizing the independence of Cuba. Other Pennsylvanians were active in the war. President McKinley's call for volunteers was answered with enthusiasm throughout the Commonwealth. Pennsylvania military leaders included Brigadier General Abraham K. Arnold and Brigadier General James M. Bell. Major General John R. Brooks, a native of Pottsville, served as military governor in Cuba and Porto Rico, and Peyton C. March had a similar function in part of the Philippines.

2. **The First World War.** Pennsylvania's resources and manpower were of great value to the war effort of 1917-1918. The shipyards of Philadelphia and Chester were decisive in maintaining necessary maritime strength. Pennsylvania's mills and factories provided a large part of the war materials for the nation, nearly three thousand separate firms holding contracts for war supplies of

various types. Pennsylvanians subscribed to nearly three billion dollars worth of Liberty and Victory bonds, and paid well over a billion dollars in Federal taxes during the war. Millions were contributed to welfare agencies. Civilian resources were organized through a State Defense Council with local affiliates. Pennsylvania furnished more than a third of a million men for the armed forces, and the 28th Division won especial distinction. The Saint Mihiel drive and the Argonne offensive were among the famous campaigns of the war in which Pennsylvania troops took part. General Tasker H. Bliss, a native of Lewisburg, was appointed chief of staff in 1917, and later was made a member of the Supreme War Council and the American Peace Commission. Admiral William S. Sims, a Pennsylvania graduate of the Naval Academy, was in charge of American naval operations.

3. **The Second World War.** In World War II nearly a million and a quarter Pennsylvanians served in the armed forces, or about one Pennsylvanian out of every eight. The chief of staff, General of the Army George C. Marshall, was a native of Uniontown, and the head of the Army Air Force was General of the Army Henry H. Arnold, born in Gladwyne. Pennsylvania also had three full generals: Jacob L. Devers, York, commander of the Sixth Army Group; Joseph T. McNarney, Emporium, Deputy Allied Commander in the Mediterranean; and Carl Spaatz, Boyertown, head of the American Strategic Air Forces in Europe. Lieutenant General Lewis H. Brereton, Pittsburgh, commanded the Allied Airborne Army, and Lieutenant General Alexander M. Patch, Lebanon, commanded the Seventh Army. The head of the Navy at the outbreak of hostilities was Admiral Harold R. Stark, Wilkes-Barre, who later became commander of American naval forces in European waters. Admiral Richard S. Edwards, Philadelphia, was deputy chief of naval operations, and an adopted Philadelphian, Admiral Thomas C. Kinkaid, commanded the Seventh Fleet in the South Pacific. Altogether, there were 130 generals and admirals from Pennsylvania. More Congressional Medals were awarded to Pennsylvanians than to citizens of any other state. There were forty military and naval installations in Pennsylvania, including two large camps, Indiantown Gap and Camp Reynolds. All the Army's doctors were trained at Carlisle Barracks, and the Navy's photographic reconnaissance pilots were instructed at the Harrisburg Airport. The Philadelphia Navy Yard built two of the world's largest battleships and many lesser vessels. Among a dozen military depots in the State were Mechanicsburg Naval Supply Depot, Middletown Air Depot, Letterkenny Ordnance Depot, Frankford Arsenal, and Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot.

Pennsylvania's industrial resources made her the "Arsenal of

America." Planes, tanks, armored cars, guns, and shells poured out of her factories. Ships were launched in the Delaware and Ohio rivers and on Lake Erie. Steady streams of war goods flowed over her railroads and highways. Pennsylvania oil lubricated the machines of war, and her coal kept the steel mills going. Food from her fields fed war worker and soldier. In total war production Pennsylvania ranked sixth among the states, in shipbuilding fifth, and in ordnance fourth. It furnished almost one-third of the nation's steel. More money was spent to expand production capacity in Pennsylvania than in any other state. Three hundred Pennsylvania firms were honored with production awards.

Pennsylvanians paid over two billion dollars a year in taxes, and were second only to New Yorkers in the purchase of war bonds. Under the leadership of the State Council of Defense more than a million and a half persons were organized to protect the State against enemy attack and to aid in the war effort.

4. **The Cold War, Korea, and Vietnam.** After the defeat of Germany and Japan, men looked for peace, and the organization of the United Nations appeared to fulfil William Penn's dream of a parliament of governments in which disputes between nations could be settled without resort to war. In spite of this hopeful development, ideological and economic differences between the Western nations and the Communist powers led to a condition of heavily armed truce which has been called the "cold war." With each side possessing instruments of destruction greater than the world had ever before known, war appeared unthinkable, but it was felt necessary for the United States to maintain its strength if weakness were not to provoke attack. Under these circumstances, Pennsylvania continued to meet demands for men, resources, and money comparable to those of wartime.

The "cold war" occasionally heated up into local "shooting wars," and the United States was directly involved in two of these, the Korean Conflict, 1950-1953, and the Vietnam War, 1964-1973. Pennsylvania's participation in these conflicts was proportionately as great as in the preceding wars. The end of the Vietnam War brought hope that the period of "cold war" was at last coming to an end.

C. **Farm, Mine, and Factory.**

1. **Pennsylvania as an Agricultural State.** While the number of farms and farmers has declined rapidly in the more recent history of the Commonwealth, it is a mistake to regard the role of agriculture as unimportant in Pennsylvania's economic system.

Despite the steady rise of cities and towns, large sections of the State are still rural and a majority of its counties are mainly devoted to agriculture. Agriculture has been constantly improving as a result of the continued development of agricultural societies and the agricultural fair with its educational program. In recent years the development of the extension services of the College of Agriculture of the Pennsylvania State University has aided in the introduction of scientific agricultural methods. In 1876 the General Assembly established a State Board of Agriculture, which eventually became a department in 1895. Extensive development of agricultural education in the schools and research at the Pennsylvania State University have contributed to the advancement of agricultural interests. Beginning with the dairymen in 1874, the principal agricultural groups have organized state associations for self-improvement and the promotion of their interests. Pennsylvania is still a leading farm state with a large farm population. It ranks high in the production of grains, truck crops, tobacco, fruit, and livestock products. Many shifts in types of agriculture and in the centers of cultivation have taken place since 1865.

2. **Pennsylvania's Mineral Kingdom.** The mineral resources of the Commonwealth had hardly been touched by 1865, and their development and utilization proceeded rapidly in the following years. In 1860 anthracite production was less than 9,000 tons, and a hundred years later it is in the neighborhood of 7 million tons, having reached a peak of 99,612,000 tons in 1917. While competition from other fuels has been marked in recent years, anthracite is in turn developing new uses, and still constitutes one of the valuable mineral resources of the nation. The use of bituminous coal as coke in steelmaking gave rise to a spectacular expansion in this type of coal mining, concentrated largely in western Pennsylvania and some north-central counties. In 1860 production was less than 3 million tons, but today it exceeds 75 million tons a year. Many by-products, developed through research, add to its present-day importance, as in the manufacture of gas and the numerous derivatives of coal tar.

Commercial development of petroleum began in Pennsylvania in 1859, and for some time the Keystone State was the leading producer. Today its output is far exceeded by fields in the Gulf States and elsewhere, but the quality of Pennsylvania crude oil is still supreme, especially in lubricants. McKean County is now the center of production, displacing the earlier leadership of Venango and Crawford counties. Pennsylvania also produces much natural gas. In recent years, the development of the cement industry has been very important, and Pennsylvania leads in this field, producing at times one-half the total for the nation

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as a whole. The State also produces quantities of clay products—brick, tile, and fire clay—as well as glass, limestone, and slate.

3. **Pennsylvania's Industrial Empire.** The industrial productivity of Pennsylvania increased amazingly after 1865, making the Keystone State one of the greatest manufacturing centers of the world. This has been of prime importance to the nation in both World Wars, for without the resources, plants, ingenuity, and labor power of Pennsylvania the free nations could hardly have won the "battle of production" over Hohenzollern and Nazi Germany. In 1973 the Commonwealth had almost 17,000 manufacturing establishments, employing almost a million and a half workers and with a product valued in excess of 50 billion dollars. The manufacture of steel and iron products is the largest single industry, and the story of Andrew Carnegie, Henry C. Frick, Charles M. Schwab, Eugene Grace, and other "iron men" of Pennsylvania is in a large measure the story of modern American business. Concentrated for the most part in western Pennsylvania, but with important centers elsewhere as at Bethlehem, Harrisburg, Lewistown, Carlisle, and Morrisville, Pennsylvania's steel industry furnished the rails for the nation's railway empire, the structural steel for its modern cities, the armament for its battleships and armies. Of equally vital importance in recent times is the great aluminum industry, again with its chief center in western Pennsylvania. The production of textiles and manufactured clothing are other industries of importance, while the newly developed chemical industries have a large place in the industrial economy. The manufacture of food products, leather products, and electrical machinery and equipment are other important phases of Pennsylvania's industrial life. It is virtually impossible to name a single manufactured product which is not made somewhere in Pennsylvania.

D. **Travelways and Communication.** The general economic progress of the State would certainly not have been possible without a similar development of transportation facilities. This is an important chapter of our recent life.

1. **Roads and Turnpikes.** Attention to road building lapsed markedly after the canal era and the early railroad boom. The coming of the automobile again shifted attention to the importance of roads. As early as 1903 the Sproul-Roberts Act created a State department for highways and began a state-wide system of improvement. In 1905 legislation requiring the licensing of automobiles and the use of the license funds for highway development was enacted. In 1911 the Commonwealth took over 8,835 miles of highway for maintenance and improvement. Pennsylvania was a leader in the modern good roads movement. Bond

issues in 1918, 1923, and 1933, and further Highway Department legislation resulted in the rapid development of a modern system of macadam and concrete roads. Operators' license fees, fines for violation of driving regulations, and a gasoline tax swelled the Motor Fund, thus making the motoring public the chief support of the facilities they enjoy. The State now has over 44,000 miles of improved roads. Most recent pioneering was in the construction of the famous superhighway, the Pennsylvania Turnpike, which was built from near Harrisburg to Pittsburgh in 1940, and later extended from the Delaware River to the western boundary. Another extension into the anthracite region was finished in 1957. In recent years the development of the Interstate Highway system raised the total miles of "super highway" in Pennsylvania to more than 1,500.

2. **Expanding the Railroad Network.** Canal and river traffic declined rapidly in importance after 1865, and railroads became the mainstay of the system of commercial transport. The three principal railroads expanded by leasing or otherwise absorbing other lines. Thus, the Pennsylvania Railroad extended its lines to New York, Washington, Buffalo, Chicago, and St. Louis, becoming one of the great trunk-line railroads of the nation, and developed a network of subsidiary lines within the State. The Reading and Lehigh Valley systems also expanded to become great carriers of freight and important links in the industrial economy of the Middle Atlantic region. Numerous smaller lines grew to serve particular districts or special purposes, as—for example—the Bessemer and Lake Erie carried Lake Superior ore to the steel mills of Pittsburgh. All the important trunk lines of the eastern United States pass through Pennsylvania at some point and have subsidiary "feeders" in the State. As a result, the Commonwealth has more than 10,000 miles of railroad, and its railway system is of vital importance in co-ordinating the national economy.

3. **Airways.** With the coming of the airplane, the development of airports and air transport facilities has become increasingly important. Most centers of population now have an airport, airplane beacons and other aids to aerial navigation have been introduced, and thirteen important airline routes now cross the State.

4. **Communication Facilities.** The development of the telegraph and the telephone has been in the main a post-Civil War story. Industrial Pennsylvania made extensive use of both methods of electrical communication. After Morse's development of the telegraph in the 1840's, the State was soon interlaced by a network

of telegraph lines. Bell's telephone had its first public demonstration at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition in 1876, and by the end of the century the use of the telephone had become well-nigh universal. A Pennsylvanian, Daniel Drawbaugh, is said to have invented a workable telephone ten years before Bell, though he failed to establish his claim in patent litigation. Pennsylvania now has thousands of miles of telegraph and telephone lines, and almost eight million telephones. Long distance telephone lines, with radio links, make it possible to call anywhere in the nation or in the civilized world.

Pennsylvania played a key role in the development of a major twentieth-century contribution to the communication of ideas and information—the radio. The first commercial broadcasting station in the world was KDKA at Pittsburgh, which started a daily schedule on November 2, 1920. The first church service broadcast by radio was from this station a year later, and the first public address by radio was by Herbert Hoover at the Duquesne Club in Pittsburgh in 1921. The manufacture of radio sets and equipment became an important industry in the State.

5. **Pennsylvania and the Automobile.** The automobile has caused a revolution in American life. In forty years this gasoline-driven vehicle has become indispensable in business, in industry, on the farm, in daily life, and in recreation. Charles and Frank Duryea, one-time residents of Reading, were among the pioneers in developing the first American motor vehicles, and much of their experimental work was done in that city. About a century earlier, Oliver Evans had startled the citizens of Philadelphia with a steam-driven vehicle. Robert Allison of Port Carbon is claimed by historians of the industry to have been the first purchaser of an automobile, on March 24, 1898. As already described, the Commonwealth led in building roads to accommodate the new means of transportation. Petroleum refining, to provide motor fuel and lubricants, has great importance in Pennsylvania.

E. Social and Cultural Factors. Since the Civil War, Pennsylvania has not been laggard in the development of its social and cultural institutions. While Philadelphia lost the pre-eminent position which it had earlier enjoyed as the center of most new enterprises, the wealth and position of the State as a whole exerted a powerful influence in almost every phase of the nation's social and cultural development during this period. The importance of Pittsburgh in the early development of the radio and the motion picture industry is illustrative of how the State still took a leading place in new fields influencing the lives of millions of Americans.

1. **Population Changes.** The settlement of Pennsylvania was virtually completed by Civil War days, with the possible exception of the northern tier counties. As in the rest of the nation, there was a steady increase in urbanization, in the growth of cities and towns; but the life of large numbers continued to be colored by agricultural influences. The immigrant tide continued until a national policy of control began to limit it. In 1890 Irish and German elements still predominated among these newcomers, but after that date South European and Slavic groups came in increasing numbers, and by 1930 constituted over one-half of the foreign-born population. Despite the volume of immigration, however, the original settlers' stock is still well represented in Pennsylvania.

2. **The Labor Movement.** As a leading industrial center, Pennsylvania continued to be a focal point in the growth of the labor movement. It furnished an unusual number of outstanding labor leaders, among them Terence Powderly, John Mitchell, and William B. Wilson. The Knights of Labor, founded in 1869 by the Philadelphian Uriah H. Stephens, attained its greatest strength under Powderly. It was succeeded by the American Federation of Labor, organized at Pittsburgh in 1881. Recent developments include the formation of the Congress of Industrial Organizations (C. I. O.) in the 1930's, and its reunion with the American Federation of Labor in 1955 to form the A. F. L.-C. I. O.

3. **Religious Currents.** There were few remarkable changes in the religious pattern of Pennsylvania during this period. The several denominations continued on about the same relative plane. The numerous old-stock Germans with the later immigrants assured the continued strength and influence of the Lutheran and Reformed churches and of the various German sects. The Episcopal church expanded its organization and membership, while Methodism grew very rapidly. A remarkable expansion of the Roman Catholic church is to be noted. Greek Orthodox, Russian Orthodox, and Polish National churches appeared as a result of the later immigration.

4. **Educational Progress.** By 1865 the free public school idea was firmly established, and a State system of education and teacher training well founded. Perhaps the most significant development thereafter in public education was the rise of the modern high school, replacing the academies and the private schools which had been unable to provide the fullest educational opportunities in the secondary field. By 1895 every school district was authorized to establish a high school. Early high schools often offered only two-year courses, but today the four-year high school is predominant and offers a wide variety of courses preparing students

for all sorts of vocations. Between 1913 and 1920 the State assumed control over all the normal schools, which were given college status in 1927. Probably the most important school legislation since 1834 was enacted in 1921 in the Edmonds Act, which established minimum salary standards and qualifications for teachers and county superintendents, centralized teacher certification, set up a State Council of Education, provided for consolidation of rural schools, increased State aid to education, and made other revolutionary improvements. Pennsylvania today stands high among the states in the quality and number of its public schools. In the field of higher education, it continues to have a large number of excellent colleges and universities, of which about thirty have been founded since 1865. The development of higher education for women, the broadening of the curriculum, and the decline of purely denominational control, together with the growth of technical and scientific education, may be cited among the major new developments. The public schools and the colleges and universities of the State must be regarded as the very foundation of our modern democracy.

5. **Science and Invention.** Scientists and inventors had an important part in the development of modern Pennsylvania. Edward G. Acheson (1856-1931), chemist and inventor, contributed to the development of carborundum as an abrasive and of graphite as a lubricant. Henry P. Armsby (1853-1921), director of the Pennsylvania State University Agricultural Experiment Station, was internationally known for his contributions to nutritional science. Edgar Fahs Smith (1854-1928) of the University of Pennsylvania was a leading American chemist and assisted in organizing the American Chemical Society. In the field of medicine, the Hahnemann Medical College, Jefferson Medical College, and the University of Pennsylvania medical schools made Philadelphia one of the outstanding medical centers of the nation. Medical colleges were established at the University of Pittsburgh in 1885 and at Temple University in 1901. These institutions made noteworthy contributions through their staffs to medical science. John A. Brashear (1840-1920) of Pittsburgh was important in the development of astronomical precision instruments which made possible great contributions to knowledge. George Westinghouse (1846-1914), while not a native of the State, spent the greater portion of his life here and established the great electrical industry bearing his name in Pittsburgh. The earliest successful experiment of Thomas A. Edison with electric lighting was made at Sunbury. John R. Carson (1887-1940) and Dr. Harry Davis (1868-1931) of Pittsburgh were notable for contributions to the development of radio. Elihu Thomson (1853-1937), one

of the founders of General Electric, continued the Franklin tradition in electrical science. In recent times, the engineering schools of the State's universities and such institutions as the Franklin Institute and the Mellon Institute have placed Pennsylvania in the forefront of modern industrial research and invention.

6. **Literature and the Arts.**

a. **Literary Achievement.** The Pennsylvania tradition of literary accomplishment can hardly be said to have declined after the Civil War, either as to writing or publishing. The *Saturday Evening Post* continued to be one of the most widely read magazines in America, and such names as Lippincott and Curtis have upheld the printing tradition begun by Franklin and others. Pennsylvania has had numerous distinguished writers during this period. Bayard Taylor, who began his literary career before the Civil War, published his most notable work in 1870-71—the famous translation of Goethe's *Faust* in the original meters. S. Weir Mitchell (1829-1914), Helen R. Martin (1868-1939), Elsie Singmaster (1879-1958), and Margaret Deland (1857-1945) drew chiefly upon various phases of Pennsylvania life and history for their many novels and stories. Frank R. Stockton (1834-1902) and Richard Harding Davis (1864-1916) wrote famous short stories. Owen Wister (1860-1938) of Philadelphia gave American literature *The Virginian*, famous novel of the cowboy West. Kate Douglas Wiggin (1859-1923) won a permanent place in children's literature with *Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm*, while Mary Roberts Rinehart (1876-1958) is well known for her mystery novels and John Dickson Carr (1906-) is world famous for his detective stories. Christopher Morley (1890-1957), Joseph Hergesheimer (1880-1954), Agnes Repplier (1855-1950), and James G. Huneker (1860-1921) have high rank among American authors.

b. **History.** In the field of history Pennsylvanians produced equally notable work. Ellis Paxson Oberholtzer (1868-1936) made monumental contributions with his biography of Jay Cooke and his five-volume history of the United States. John Bach McMaster (1852-1932), native of New York but for fifty years a professor of history at the University of Pennsylvania, is ranked as one of the great American historians for his *History of the People of the United States*. Henry Charles Lea (1825-1909) of Philadelphia is famous for his studies on medieval history. Ida M. Tarbell (1857-1944) ranks as an outstanding biographer as well as historian.

Interest in the special field of Pennsylvania history has grown rapidly in recent years. The Historical Society of Pennsylvania,

founded in 1824 in Philadelphia, rose to importance as a major manuscript depository. The State Archives and the State Museum were created as divisions of the State Library in 1903 and 1905. Numerous county and local historical societies were formed, and in 1905 the Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies was established as their statewide organization. Its influence was felt in 1913 in the creation of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission, which became the State agency for marking historical sites, preserving historical buildings, publishing historical materials, and carrying on historical and archaeological research. In 1945 this agency was consolidated with the State Museum and the State Archives to form the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission. In 1933 the Pennsylvania Historical Association was founded to represent the professional and amateur historians of the State. The increasing awareness of the great past of the Commonwealth is indicated by the authorization and construction of the great William Penn Memorial Museum and Archives Building to provide modern and adequate quarters for the State Museum, State Archives, and the other activities of the Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission.

c. **The Arts.** Pennsylvania continued to produce distinguished painters and sculptors, as in the earlier period. Thomas Eakins (1844-1916) of Philadelphia was a distinguished portrait painter, while Peter Rothermel (1817-1895) is well known for such historical scenes as *The Battle of Gettysburg*. George Luks (1867-1933) of Williamsport is noted for his dynamic scenes of work and play. Maxfield Parrish (1870-1966) and Joseph Pennell (1857-1926) have high rank as illustrators and etchers. Edwin Austin Abbey (1852-1911) was also a famous illustrator, but later won even greater fame as a mural painter. He began the murals in the Pennsylvania State Capitol, which were completed after his death by Violet Oakley (1874-1961), another famous muralist. Among the famous works of the Pennsylvania sculptor George Grey Barnard (1863-1938) are his figures at the entrance to the Capitol. In the architectural field, Napoleon Le Brun (1821-1901) designed many outstanding buildings in Philadelphia and New York, including the Academy of Music and the Metropolitan Life Building. Thomas U. Walter (1804-1887) designed many federal buildings in Washington, including the Treasury Building and the Capitol dome.

d. **Music.** Pennsylvania has a distinguished record in terms of musical accomplishment. The Philadelphia Orchestra is one of the world's greatest, while the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra is also important. Bethlehem, with its Bach Choir and its Bach

festivals, is an important music center. Distinguished singers who are Pennsylvanians by birth or association include Louise Homer (1871-1947), Paul Althouse (1889-1954), Marian Anderson (1902-), Dusolina Giannini (1902-), Nelson Eddy (1901-1967), John Charles Thomas (1891-1960), and Helen Jepson (1907-). Leopold Stokowski rose to fame as conductor of the Philadelphia Orchestra. Victor Herbert, though born in Ireland, was conductor of the Pittsburgh Orchestra during part of his musical career. Samuel Barber (1910-), Peter Mennin (1923-), and Charles Wakefield Cadman (1881-1946) are probably the best known of Pennsylvania's symphonic composers. Septimus Winner (1827-1902) of Philadelphia and Ethelbert Nevin (1862-1901) of Pittsburgh continued in the tradition of song begun by Stephen Foster, and Henry T. Burleigh (1866-1949) was one of the best-known Negro composers of recent years, famous for his own work and for arrangements of spirituals. The schools of Pennsylvania give considerable attention to music education. Most high schools have orchestras or bands, and there are many excellent music conservatories throughout the State. In connection with advanced study of music the Curtis Institute in Philadelphia has a world reputation.

e. Drama and Motion Picture. Edwin Forrest (1806-1872), Joseph Jefferson (1829-1905), and the Drews dominated the stage in the post-Civil War era, as did the Barrymores in more recent times. John Drew, Jr., (1853-1927) was an important actor of the early twentieth century. In the kindred, but rival, field of the motion picture Pennsylvania made important pioneer beginnings. The first all-motion-picture theater in the world was opened on Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, on June 19, 1905, by John P. Harris and Harry Davis of that city. The name "nickelodeon" was coined to describe the new amusement and came into general use throughout the country. The Warner brothers, outstanding in the industry, began their career in western Pennsylvania. The development of the motion picture opened a new field not only of entertainment but of education and enlightenment. Although the motion picture eliminated the legitimate stage in all but the larger cities of the State for a time, interest in the drama did not disappear. Schools and colleges feature dramatic work, the Little Theaters are active in many communities, and New York stage "hits" are beginning to tour the State again.

THE COUNTIES OF PENNSYLVANIA

ADAMS COUNTY was created on January 22, 1800, from part of York County, and was named in honor of President John Adams. *Gettysburg,* the county seat, was incorporated as a borough on March 10, 1806. It was named for James Gettys, who owned land there.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY was created on September 24, 1788, from parts of Westmoreland and Washington counties, and named for the Allegheny River. *Pittsburgh,* the county seat, was named by General John Forbes in November, 1758, in honor of William Pitt, the great British stateman. It was incorporated as a borough on April 22, 1794, and as a city on March 18, 1816.

ARMSTRONG COUNTY was created on March 12, 1800, from parts of Allegheny, Westmoreland, and Lycoming counties; and was named for General John Armstrong. It was attached to Westmoreland County until 1805. *Kittanning,* the county seat, was incorporated as a borough on April 2, 1821, and derived its name from a Delaware Indian village at the same place.

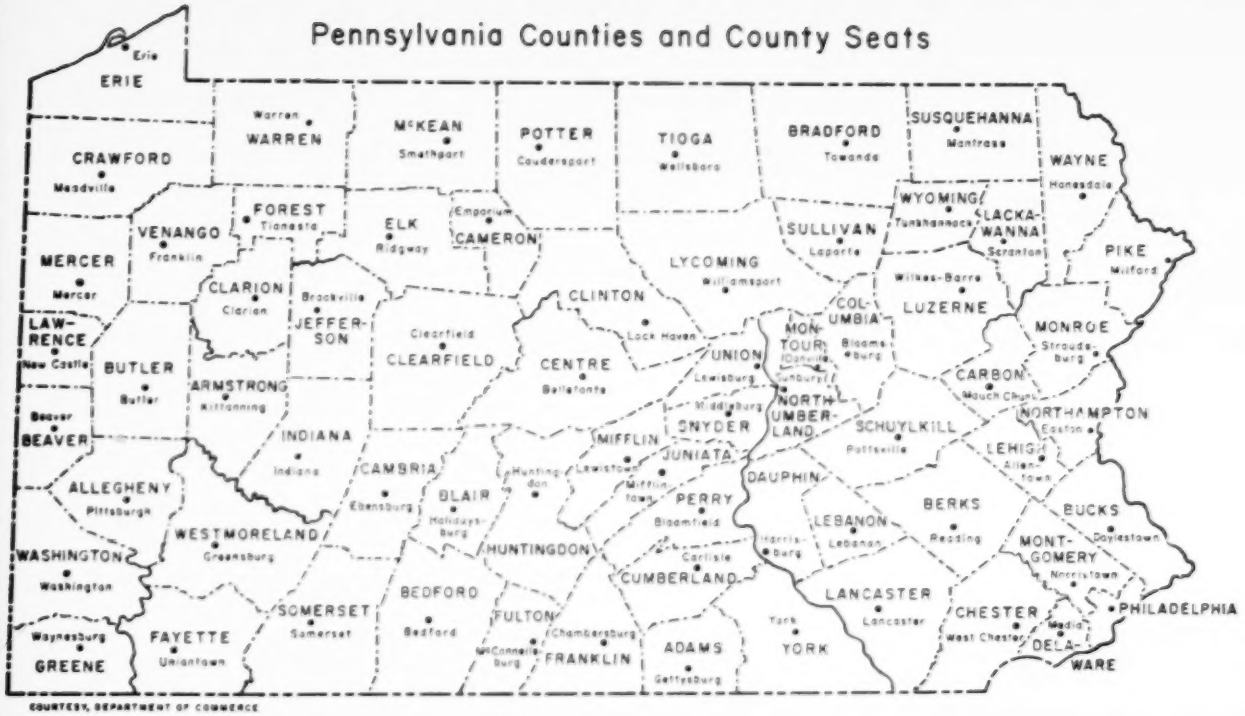
BEAVER COUNTY was created on March 12, 1800, from parts of Allegheny and Washington counties, and named for the Beaver River. It was attached to Allegheny County until 1803. *Beaver,* the county seat, was incorporated as a borough on March 29, 1802.

BEDFORD COUNTY was created on March 9, 1771, from part of Cumberland County and named for Fort Bedford, which in turn had been named in 1759 for the Duke of Bedford. *Bedford,* the county seat, on the site of Fort Bedford, was incorporated as a borough on March 13, 1795.

BERKS COUNTY was created on March 11, 1752, from parts of Philadelphia, Chester, and Lancaster counties; and was named for Berkshire in England. *Reading,* the county seat, was named for Berkshire's county town. It was incorporated as a borough on September 12, 1783, and as a city on March 16, 1847.

BLAIR COUNTY was created on February 26, 1846, from parts of Huntingdon and Bedford counties, and named for John Blair, a prominent citizen of the locality. *Hollidaysburg,* the county seat, was incorporated as a borough on August 10, 1836, and named for Adam and William Holliday, early settlers.

BRADFORD COUNTY was created on February 21, 1810, from parts of Luzerne and Lycoming counties, and named Ontario County for the lake of the same name. On March 24, 1812, it was renamed for William Bradford, second Attorney General of the United States, and formally organized. *Towanda,* the county seat, was incorporated as a borough on March 5, 1828, and named for Towanda Creek.



COURTESY, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

BUCKS COUNTY was one of the three original counties created by William Penn in November, 1682. Bucks is a contraction of Buckinghamshire, an English shire where the Penns had lived for generations. *Doylestown* replaced Newtown as the county seat in 1812, and was incorporated as a borough on April 16, 1838. It was named for William Doyle, early innkeeper.

BUTLER COUNTY was created on March 12, 1800, from part of Allegheny County and named for General Richard Butler. It was attached to Allegheny County until 1803. *Butler*, the county seat, was laid out in 1803, incorporated as a borough on February 26, 1817, and chartered as a city on January 7, 1918.

CAMBRIA COUNTY was created on March 26, 1804, from parts of Huntingdon, Somerset, and Bedford counties; and named for Cambria Township of Somerset County. Cambria is an ancient name for Wales. It was attached to Somerset County until 1807. *Ebensburg*, the county seat, was incorporated as a borough on January 15, 1825, and named by Reverend Rees Lloyd for his eldest and deceased son Eben.

CAMERON COUNTY was created on March 29, 1860, from parts of Clinton, McKean, Elk, and Potter counties; and named for U. S. Senator Simon Cameron. *Emporium*, the county seat, was incorporated as a borough on October 13, 1864; its name is Latin for "market or trade center."

CARBON COUNTY was created on March 13, 1843, from parts of Northampton and Monroe counties; its name alludes to its deposits of anthracite coal. *Jim Thorpe*, the county seat, was incorporated as the borough of Mauch Chunk on January 26, 1850. It was renamed in 1954 for the famous Indian athlete, who is buried there. Mauch Chunk is an Indian name meaning "bear mountain."

CENTRE COUNTY was created on February 13, 1800, from parts of Huntingdon, Lycoming, Mifflin, and Northumberland counties; its name refers to its geographical location at the center of the State. *Bellefonte*, the county seat, was incorporated as a borough on March 28, 1806; its name, French for "beautiful spring," alludes to a large spring there, and is said to have been suggested by the famous Talleyrand.

CHESTER COUNTY was one of the three original counties created by William Penn in November, 1682, and did not become an inland county until 1789, when Delaware County was created from a part of it. Its name derives from Cheshire (i.e., Chester-shire), England, from which many of its early settlers came. *West Chester*, the county seat since 1788, was incorporated as a borough on March 28, 1799. It was named for Chester, the original county seat (now in Delaware County), which in turn derived its name from the shire town of Cheshire.

CLARION COUNTY was created on March 11, 1839, from parts of Venango and Armstrong counties, and named for the Clarion River. *Clarion,* the county seat, was incorporated as a borough on April 6, 1841.

CLEARFIELD COUNTY was created on March 26, 1804, from parts of Huntingdon and Lycoming counties, and named for Clearfield Creek. The creek's name alluded to openings or clear fields in its vicinity. For many years Clearfield County functioned as part of Centre County, not electing its own commissioners until 1812. It was organized for judicial purposes in 1822. *Clearfield,* the county seat, was incorporated as a borough on April 21, 1840.

CLINTON COUNTY was created on June 21, 1839, from parts of Centre and Lycoming counties, and probably named for Governor De Witt Clinton of New York, promoter of the Erie Canal. Actually, the name seems to have been substituted as a political maneuver for the name "Eagle," first proposed. In this way the opponents of the new county were tricked. *Lock Haven,* the county seat, derived its name from its position on the West Branch Canal, which was completed to Lock Haven in 1834. It was incorporated as a borough on May 25, 1840, and as a city on March 28, 1870.

COLUMBIA COUNTY was created on March 22, 1813, from part of Northumberland County; its name is a poetical allusion to America. *Bloomsburg,* the county seat after November 30, 1847, was incorporated as a town on March 4, 1870, becoming the only incorporated town in the State. Its name comes from Bloom Township, which was named for Samuel Bloom, a county commissioner of Northumberland County. Danville, the county seat from 1813 to 1846, is now the county seat of Montour County.

CRAWFORD COUNTY was created on March 12, 1800, from part of Allegheny County, and named for Colonel William Crawford, a frontier hero. *Meadville,* the county seat, named for its founder David Mead, was incorporated as a borough on March 29, 1823, and as a city on February 15, 1866.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY was created on January 27, 1750, from part of Lancaster County, and named for Cumberland County in England. *Carlisle,* the county seat since 1752, was incorporated as a borough on April 13, 1782; it was named for the county town of the English county. Shippensburg was the county seat from 1750 to 1752.

DAUPHIN COUNTY was created on March 4, 1785, from part of Lancaster County, and named for the title of the eldest son of the French King. The little boy who was Dauphin at that time died in 1789. *Harrisburg,* the county seat, named for its founder John Harris, was incorporated as a borough on April 13, 1791, and chartered as a city on March 19, 1860.

DELAWARE COUNTY was created on September 26, 1789, from part of Chester County, and named for the Delaware River, which had been named for Lord de la Warr, an early governor of Virginia. *Media*, its county seat since 1850, was incorporated as a borough on March 11, 1850, and named for its central location in the county. Chester, its original county seat, was the county seat of Chester County before 1788 and the temporary capital of Pennsylvania, 1681-1682, before Philadelphia was laid out.

ELK COUNTY was created on April 18, 1843, from parts of Jefferson, Clearfield, and McKean counties; and probably named for Elk Creek. *Ridgway*, the county seat, was laid out in 1833 and named for Jacob Ridgway, who owned land there. It was incorporated as a borough on February 15, 1881.

ERIE COUNTY was created on March 12, 1800, from part of Allegheny County, and named for Lake Erie, which in turn was named for an Indian tribe. It was attached to Crawford County until 1803. *Erie*, the county seat, so named because it was Pennsylvania's port on Lake Erie, was laid out in 1795. It was incorporated as a borough on March 29, 1805, and as a city on April 14, 1851.

FAYETTE COUNTY was created on September 26, 1783, from a part of Westmoreland County, and named in honor of the Marquis de la Fayette. *Uniontown*, the county seat, was laid out about 1776 as Beeson's-town and later renamed in allusion to the federal Union. It was incorporated as a borough on April 4, 1796, and as a city on December 19, 1913.

FOREST COUNTY was created on April 11, 1848, from part of Jefferson County, and part of Venango County was added on October 31, 1866. It was named for its extensive forests. It was attached to Jefferson County until 1857, when Marienville became the county seat. *Tionesta*, the county seat after 1866, was incorporated as a borough on February 28, 1856, and was named for Tionesta Creek.

FRANKLIN COUNTY was created on September 9, 1784, from part of Cumberland County, and named for Benjamin Franklin. *Chambersburg*, the county seat, was founded in 1764 by Benjamin Chambers, for whom it was named. It was incorporated as a borough on March 21, 1803.

FULTON COUNTY was created on April 19, 1851, from part of Bedford County, and named for Robert Fulton. *McConnellsburg*, the county seat, was laid out by Daniel McConnell in 1786 and incorporated as a borough on March 26, 1814.

GREENE COUNTY was created on February 9, 1796, from part of Washington County, and named for General Nathanael Greene. *Waynesburg*, the county seat, named for Major General Anthony Wayne, was laid out in 1796 and incorporated as a borough on January 29, 1816.

HUNTINGDON COUNTY was created on September 20, 1787, from part of Bedford County, and named for its county seat *Huntingdon*. Dr. William Smith, provost of the University of Pennsylvania, owned the land where the town was laid out in 1767, and gave it this name. Huntingdon was incorporated as a borough on March 29, 1796.

INDIANA COUNTY was created on March 30, 1803, from parts of Westmoreland and Lycoming counties, and probably named for the territory of Indiana. It was attached to Westmoreland County until 1806. *Indiana*, the county seat, was laid out in 1805, and incorporated as a borough on March 11, 1816.

JEFFERSON COUNTY was created on March 26, 1804, from part of Lycoming County, and named for President Thomas Jefferson. It was attached to Westmoreland County until 1806, and then to Indiana County until 1830, when it was formally organized. *Brookville*, the county seat, was laid out in 1830 and incorporated as a borough on April 9, 1834. It is said to have been named for the numerous brooks and streams in the vicinity.

JUNIATA COUNTY was created on March 2, 1831, from part of Mifflin County, and named for the Juniata River. The Indian name Juniata is said to mean "people of the standing stone." *Mifflintown*, the county seat, was laid out in 1791 and incorporated as a borough on March 6, 1833. It was named for Governor Thomas Mifflin.

LACKAWANNA COUNTY was created on August 13, 1878, from part of Luzerne County, and was the last county to be created. It was named for the Lackawanna River, a name meaning "stream that forks." *Scranton*, the county seat, was laid out in 1841, incorporated as a borough in 1856, and became a city on April 23, 1866. It was named for the Scranton family, its founders.

LANCASTER COUNTY was created on May 10, 1729, from part of Chester County, and named for Lancashire (i.e., Lancaster-shire), England. *Lancaster*, the county seat, named for its English counterpart, was laid out in 1730. It was chartered as a borough on May 1, 1742, and as a city on March 20, 1818.

LAWRENCE COUNTY was created on March 20, 1849, from parts of Beaver and Mercer counties, and named for Perry's flagship *Lawrence*, which had been named for the naval hero, Captain James Lawrence. *New Castle*, the county seat, was laid out in 1802, incorporated as a borough on March 25, 1825, and chartered as a city on February 25, 1869. It is not certain whether it was named for Newcastle, England, or New Castle, Delaware.

LEBANON COUNTY was created on February 16, 1813, from parts of Dauphin and Lancaster counties, and named for old Lebanon Township. Lebanon is a Biblical name meaning "white mountain."

Lebanon, the county seat, was laid out in 1750. It was first incorporated as a borough on March 28, 1799, but the citizens did not accept incorporation. It was finally chartered as a borough on February 20, 1821, and as a city in 1885.

LEHIGH COUNTY was created on March 6, 1812, from part of Northampton County, and named for the Lehigh River. The name Lehigh is derived from the German "Lecha," which comes from the Indian "Lechauwekink," meaning "where there are forks." *Allentown*, the county seat, was laid out about 1762 and named for Chief Justice William Allen of Pennsylvania, who owned land there. It was incorporated as the borough of Northampton on March 18, 1811, renamed Allentown in 1838, and chartered as a city on March 12, 1867.

LUZERNE COUNTY was created on September 25, 1786, from part of Northumberland County, and named for the Chevalier de la Luzerne, French minister to the United States. *Wilkes-Barre*, the county seat, was laid out in 1772 and named for two members of Parliament, John Wilkes and Isaac Barre, both advocates of American rights. It was incorporated as a borough on March 17, 1806, and as a city on May 4, 1871.

LYCOMING COUNTY was created on April 13, 1795, from part of Northumberland County, and named for Lycoming Creek. The name is derived from a Delaware Indian word meaning "sandy or gravelly creek." *Williamsport*, the county seat, was laid out in 1795, incorporated as a borough on March 1, 1806, and became a city on January 15, 1866. There are various theories about the origin of the city's name, that it was so called for Judge William Hepburn, that Michael Ross named it for his own son William, or that a boatman William Ross used it as a "port" years before the town was founded.

McKEAN COUNTY was created on March 26, 1804, from part of Lycoming County, and named for Governor Thomas McKean. It was attached to Centre County until 1814, when it was combined with Potter County to elect commissioners jointly, and also attached to Lycoming County for judicial and elective purposes. It was fully organized in 1826. *Smethport*, the county seat, was laid out in 1807, and named in honor of Raymond and Theodore de Smeth, Amsterdam bankers. It was incorporated as a borough on February 11, 1853.

MERCER COUNTY was created on March 12, 1800, from part of Allegheny County, and named for General Hugh Mercer. It was attached to Crawford County until February, 1804, when it was formally organized. *Mercer*, the county seat, was laid out in 1803 and incorporated as a borough on March 28, 1814.

MIFFLIN COUNTY was created on September 19, 1789, from parts of Cumberland and Northumberland counties, and named for Governor Thomas Mifflin. *Lewistown*, the county seat, was laid out in 1790

and incorporated as a borough on April 11, 1795, but this charter was apparently not accepted, for it was reincorporated on February 6, 1811. It was named for William Lewis, local ironmaster.

MONROE COUNTY was created on April 1, 1836, from parts of Northampton and Pike counties, and named for President James Monroe. *Stroudsburg*, the county seat, was incorporated as a borough on February 6, 1815, and named for Jacob Stroud, an early settler.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY was created on September 10, 1784, from part of Philadelphia County, and named for General Richard Montgomery. *Norristown*, the county seat, was laid out in 1784, and incorporated as a borough on March 31, 1812. It was named for Isaac Norris, who owned land there.

MONTOUR COUNTY was created on May 3, 1850, from part of Columbia County, and named for Madame Montour, famous French half-breed who figured prominently in Indian affairs. *Danville*, the county seat, was laid out in 1792, and incorporated as a borough on February 27, 1849. It was the county seat of Columbia County from 1813 to 1846.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY was created on March 11, 1752, from part of Bucks County, and named for Northamptonshire, England, where Thomas Penn's father-in-law, the Earl of Pomfret, lived. *Easton*, the county seat, was named for the Earl's estate. It was incorporated as a borough on September 23, 1789, and became a city on November 2, 1886.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY was created on March 21, 1772, from parts of Lancaster, Cumberland, Berks, Bedford, and Northampton counties; and probably was named for the English county. *Sunbury*, the county seat, was laid out in 1772, incorporated as a borough on March 24, 1797, and became a city in 1921. It was named for an English village near London.

PERRY COUNTY was created on March 22, 1820, from part of Cumberland County, and named in honor of Oliver Hazard Perry, victor in the Battle of Lake Erie. *Bloomfield*, the county seat after 1827, bears the name given to the tract of land in the original patent, but it is said that it was laid out in the month of June, 1822, when clover was in bloom. It was incorporated as a borough on March 14, 1831. The post-office name is New Bloomfield.

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY was one of the three original counties created by William Penn in November, 1682, and its name to him signified "brotherly love," although the original Philadelphia in Asia Minor was actually "the city of Philadelphus." *Philadelphia* was laid out in 1682 as the county seat and the capital of the Province; it was chartered as a city on October 25, 1701, and rechartered on March 11,

1789. On February 2, 1854, all the municipalities within the county were consolidated with the city. The county offices were merged with the city government in 1952.

PIKE COUNTY was created on March 26, 1814, from part of Wayne County, and named for General Zebulon Pike. *Milford*, the county seat, was incorporated as a borough on December 25, 1874, and probably named for Milford Haven in Wales.

POTTER COUNTY was created on March 26, 1804, from part of Lycoming County, and named for General James Potter. It was attached to Lycoming County until 1814, when it was authorized to elect commissioners jointly with McKean County. McKean and Potter counties were separated in 1824, but Potter was still attached to McKean for judicial purposes. It was fully organized in 1835. *Coudersport*, the county seat, was laid out in 1807, and incorporated as a borough on February 7, 1848. It was named for Jean Samuel Couderc, an Amsterdam banker.

SCHUYLKILL COUNTY was created on March 1, 1811, from parts of Berks and Northampton counties, and named for the Schuylkill River. Schuylkill is Dutch for "hidden stream." Parts of Columbia and Luzerne counties were added on March 3, 1818. *Pottsville*, the county seat after December 1, 1851, was incorporated as a borough on February 19, 1828, and became a city in 1910. It was named for the Pott family, early settlers. The original county seat was Orwigsburg.

SNYDER COUNTY was created on March 2, 1855, from part of Union County, and named for Governor Simon Snyder. *Middleburg*, the county seat, was laid out in 1800, and incorporated as a borough, September 25, 1860. It was situated on Middle Creek near the middle of former Centre Township; hence the name, which became even more appropriate after the creation of the county.

SOMERSET COUNTY was created on April 17, 1795, from part of Bedford County, and named for Somersetshire, England. *Somerset*, the county seat, was laid out in 1795, and incorporated as a borough on March 5, 1804.

SULLIVAN COUNTY was created on March 15, 1847, from part of Lycoming County, and named for General John Sullivan. *Laporte*, the county seat, was laid out in 1850, and incorporated as a borough in 1853. It was named for John La Porte, a surveyor general of Pennsylvania.

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY was created on February 21, 1810, from part of Luzerne County, and named for the Susquehanna River. It remained attached to Luzerne County until 1812. *Montrose*, the county seat, was laid out in 1812, and incorporated as a borough on March 29, 1824. Its name is a combination of "mont," French word for "mountain," and Rose, for Dr. R. H. Rose, a prominent citizen.

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TIOGA COUNTY was created on March 26, 1804, from part of Lycoming County, and named for the Tioga River. Tioga is derived from an Indian word meaning "the forks of a stream." *Wellsboro,* the county seat, was laid out in 1806, and incorporated as a borough on March 16, 1830. It was named for the Wells family, prominent in the locality.

UNION COUNTY was created on March 22, 1813, from part of Northumberland County, and its name is an allusion to the federal Union. *Lewisburg,* the county seat after 1855, was laid out in 1785, and named for Ludwig (i.e., Lewis) Derr, its founder. It was incorporated as a borough on March 21, 1822. New Berlin was the county seat from 1815 to 1855.

VENANGO COUNTY was created on March 12, 1800, from parts of Allegheny and Lycoming counties, and its name comes from the Indian name for French Creek. It was attached to Crawford County until April 1, 1805. *Franklin,* the county seat, was laid out in 1795 at Fort Franklin, which had been built in 1787 by United States troops. Both were named for Benjamin Franklin. Franklin was incorporated as a borough on April 14, 1828, and as a city on April 4, 1868.

WARREN COUNTY was created on March 12, 1800, from parts of Allegheny and Lycoming counties, and named for General Joseph Warren. It was attached to Crawford County until 1805, and then to Venango County until 1819, when it was formally organized. *Warren,* the county seat, was laid out in 1795, and incorporated as a borough on April 3, 1832.

WASHINGTON COUNTY was created on March 28, 1781, from part of Westmoreland County, and named in honor of George Washington. *Washington,* the county seat, was laid out in 1781, incorporated as a borough on February 12, 1810, and chartered as a city in 1924.

WAYNE COUNTY was created on March 21, 1798, from part of Northampton County, and named for General Anthony Wayne. *Honesdale,* the county seat after 1842, was laid out in 1827, and incorporated as a borough on January 28, 1831. It was named for Philip Hone, president of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. Earlier county seats included Wilsonville (1799-1802), Milford (1802-1805), and Bethany (1805-1841).

WESTMORELAND COUNTY was created on February 26, 1773, from part of Bedford County, and named for a county in England. *Greensburg,* the county seat after 1785, was incorporated as a borough on February 9, 1799, and as a city in 1928. It was named for General Nathanael Greene. Hannastown, the original county seat, was burned by the British and Indians on July 13, 1782.

WYOMING COUNTY was created on April 4, 1842, from part of Luzerne County, and named for the Wyoming Valley. Wyoming is

derived from an Indian word meaning "extensive meadows." *Tunkhannock*, the county seat, was incorporated as a borough on August 8, 1841, and was named for Tunkhannock Creek. The creek's name means "small stream."

YORK COUNTY was created on August 19, 1749, from part of Lancaster County, and named either for the Duke of York, early patron of the Penn family, or for the city and shire of York in England. The name may have been suggested by the proximity to Lancaster County, as the names are linked in English history. *York*, the county seat, was laid out in 1741, and incorporated as a borough on September 24, 1787. It was chartered as a city on January 11, 1887.

THE CHIEF EXECUTIVES OF PENNSYLVANIA

Governors of the Province, 1681-1776

William Penn, Proprietary and Governor	1681-1693
William Markham, Deputy Governor	June, 1681-Oct. 24, 1682
William Penn, in Pennsylvania	Oct. 24, 1682-June, 1684
Thomas Lloyd, President of the Council	Aug. 19, 1684-Feb. 9, 1688[1]
Thomas Lloyd, Robert Turner, Arthur Cook, John Simcock, John Eckley, jointly Deputy Governor	Feb. 9, 1688-Dec. 18, 1688
Captain John Blackwell, Deputy Governor	Dec. 18, 1688-Jan., 1690
Thomas Lloyd, President of the Council	Jan. 2, 1690-Mar., 1691
Thomas Lloyd, Deputy Governor	Mar., 1691-Apr. 26, 1693
Royal Province: Benjamin Fletcher, Governor	Apr. 26, 1693-Mar., 1695
William Markham, Deputy Governor	Apr. 27, 1693-Mar. 26, 1695
William Penn, Proprietary and Governor	1695-1718
William Markham, Deputy Governor	Mar. 26, 1695-Dec., 1699
William Penn, in Pennsylvania	Dec., 1699-Nov., 1701
Andrew Hamilton, Lieutenant Governor	Nov. 14, 1701-Apr. 20, 1703[2]
Edward Shippen, President of the Council	May 4, 1703-Feb. 3, 1704
John Evans, Lieutenant Governor	Feb. 3, 1704-Feb. 1, 1709
Charles Gookin, Lieutenant Governor	Feb. 1, 1709-May 31, 1717
Sir William Keith, Lieutenant Governor	May 31, 1717-Nov. 3, 1718
John (1700-1746), Thomas (1702-1775), and Richard (1706-1771) Penn, Proprietaries	1718-1746
Sir William Keith, Lieutenant Governor	Nov. 3, 1718-June 22, 1726
Patrick Gordon, Lieutenant Governor	June 22, 1726-Aug. 5, 1736[3]
James Logan, President of the Council	Aug. 5, 1736-June 1, 1738
George Thomas, Lieutenant Governor	June 1, 1738-May, 1746
Thomas (1702-1775) and Richard (1706-1771) Penn, Proprietaries	1746-1771
George Thomas, Lieutenant Governor	May, 1746-1747[4]
Anthony Palmer, President of the Council	June 6, 1747-Nov. 23, 1748
James Hamilton, Lieutenant Governor	Nov. 23, 1748-Oct. 3, 1754
Robert Hunter Morris, Lieutenant Governor	Oct. 3, 1754-Aug. 20, 1756
William Denny, Lieutenant Governor	Aug. 20, 1756-Nov. 17, 1759
James Hamilton, Lieutenant Governor	Nov. 17, 1759-Oct. 31, 1763
John Penn[5] (1729-1795), Lieutenant Governor	Oct. 31, 1763-May 4, 1771[6]
Thomas (1702-1775) and John (1729-1795) Penn, Proprietaries	1771-1775
James Hamilton, President of the Council	May 6, 1771-Oct. 16, 1771
Richard (1735-1811) Penn,[7] Lieutenant Governor	Oct. 16, 1771-Aug. 30, 1773
John (1729-1795) Penn, Lieutenant Governor	Aug 30, 1773-July, 1776
John Penn (1729-1795) and John Penn (1760-1834),[8] Proprietaries	1775-1776

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[1] Exact dates given for the beginnings of terms refer to the days when incoming governors took office. They may not agree in all cases with other lists using dates of appointment, arrival, etc.

[2] Andrew Hamilton died on April 20, 1703, but the Council did not meet until May 4 to install Shippen as President.

[3] Patrick Gordon died in office.

[4] Governor Thomas sailed for Great Britain late in May or early in June, 1747.

[5] Son of Richard Penn and grandson of William Penn.

[6] John Penn sailed for Great Britain on hearing of his father's death.

[7] Son of Richard Penn and grandson of William Penn.

[8] Son of Thomas Penn and grandson of William Penn.

Provisional Government

Committee of Safety		
Benjamin Franklin, President		July 3, 1775-July 22, 1776
Council of Safety		
David Rittenhouse, Chairman		July 24-26, 29-31, Aug. 5, 6, 1776[9]
Samuel Morris, Chairman		July 27, Aug. 1, 1776
Thomas Wharton, Jr., Chairman		Aug. 2, 1776
Thomas Wharton, Jr., President		Aug. 6, 1776-Mar. 5, 1777[10]

Constitution of 1776
Presidents of the Supreme Executive Council, 1777-1790
(one-year terms)

Thomas Wharton, Jr.		Mar. 5, 1777-May 22, 1778
George Bryan, Vice-President (Acting President after Wharton's death)		May 22, 1778-Dec. 22, 1778
Joseph Reed		Dec. 22, 1778-Nov. 15, 1781
William Moore		Nov. 15, 1781-Nov. 7, 1782
John Dickinson		Nov. 7, 1782-Oct. 18, 1785
Benjamin Franklin		Oct. 18, 1785-Nov. 5, 1788
Thomas Mifflin		Nov. 5, 1788-Dec. 21, 1790

Constitution of 1790
Governors of the Commonwealth, 1790-1839
(three-year terms)

Thomas Mifflin		Dec. 21, 1790-Dec. 17, 1799
Thomas McKean	(Dem.-Rep.)	Dec. 17, 1799-Dec. 20, 1808
Simon Snyder	(Dem.-Rep.)	Dec. 20, 1808-Dec. 16, 1817
William Findlay	(Dem.)	Dec. 16, 1817-Dec. 19, 1820
Joseph Hiester	(Dem.)	Dec. 19, 1820-Dec. 16, 1823
John Andrew Shulze	(Dem.)	Dec. 16, 1823-Dec. 15, 1829
George Wolf	(Dem.)	Dec. 15, 1829-Dec. 15, 1835
Joseph Ritner	(Antimason)	Dec. 15, 1835-Jan. 15, 1839

Constitution of 1838
Governors of the Commonwealth, 1839-1876
(three-year terms)

David Rittenhouse Porter	(Dem.)	Jan. 15, 1839-Jan. 21, 1845
Francis Rawn Shunk	(Dem.)	Jan. 21, 1845-July 9, 1848[11]
William Freame Johnston	(Whig)	July 26, 1848-Jan. 20, 1852
William Bigler	(Dem.)	Jan. 20, 1852-Jan. 16, 1855
James Pollock	(Whig)	Jan. 16, 1855-Jan. 19, 1858

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[9] The Council of Safety did not organize formally by electing a president until August 6, 1776. In the meantime, chairmen were elected, but only for the days of meeting.

[10] The Council of Safety did not cease to exist at this date, but from this time it was no longer the State executive.

[11] Technically, Pennsylvania had no governor from July 9 to July 26, 1848. Governor Shunk, who was mortally ill (he died on July 20), resigned on July 9 so that a new governor might be chosen at the general election in October. Johnston as speaker of the senate became acting governor but did not assume office until July 26. On August 12 Johnston issued a writ for a gubernatorial election in October when he was elected governor. He was inaugurated for a regular three-year term on January 16, 1849.

William Fisher Packer	(Dem.)	Jan. 19, 1858-Jan. 15, 1861
Andrew Gregg Curtin	(Rep.)	Jan. 15, 1861-Jan. 15, 1867
John White Geary	(Rep.)	Jan. 15, 1867-Jan. 21, 1873
John Frederick Hartranft	(Rep.)	Jan. 21, 1873-Jan. 18, 1876

Constitution of 1873
Governors of the Commonwealth Since 1876
(four-year terms after 1879)

John Frederick Hartranft	(Rep.)	Jan. 18, 1876-Jan. 21, 1879[12]
Henry Martyn Hoyt	(Rep.)	Jan. 21, 1879-Jan. 16, 1883
Robert Emory Pattison	(Dem.)	Jan. 16, 1883-Jan. 18, 1887
James Addams Beaver	(Rep.)	Jan. 18, 1887-Jan. 20, 1891
Robert Emory Pattison	(Dem.)	Jan. 20, 1891-Jan. 15, 1895
Daniel Hartman Hastings	(Rep.)	Jan. 15, 1895-Jan. 17, 1899
William Alexis Stone	(Rep.)	Jan. 17, 1899-Jan. 20, 1903
Samuel Whitaker Pennypacker	(Rep.)	Jan. 20, 1903-Jan. 15, 1907
Edwin Sydney Stuart	(Rep.)	Jan. 15, 1907-Jan. 17, 1911
John Kinley Tener	(Rep.)	Jan. 17, 1911-Jan. 19, 1915
Martin Grove Brumbaugh	(Rep.)	Jan. 19, 1915-Jan. 21, 1919
William Cameron Sproul	(Rep.)	Jan. 21, 1919-Jan. 16, 1923
Gifford Pinchot	(Rep.)	Jan. 16, 1923-Jan. 18, 1927
John Stuchell Fisher	(Rep.)	Jan. 18, 1927-Jan. 20, 1931
Gifford Pinchot	(Rep.)	Jan. 20, 1931-Jan. 15, 1935
George Howard Earle	(Dem.)	Jan. 15, 1935-Jan. 17, 1939
Arthur Horace James	(Rep.)	Jan. 17, 1939-Jan. 19, 1943
Edward Martin	(Rep.)	Jan. 19, 1943-Jan. 2, 1947[13]
John C. Bell, Jr.	(Rep.)	Jan. 2, 1947-Jan. 21, 1947
James H. Duff	(Rep.)	Jan. 21, 1947-Jan. 16, 1951
John S. Fine	(Rep.)	Jan. 16, 1951-Jan. 18, 1955
George M. Leader	(Dem.)	Jan. 18, 1955-Jan. 20, 1959
David L. Lawrence	(Dem.)	Jan. 20, 1959-Jan. 15, 1963
William W. Scranton	(Rep.)	Jan. 15, 1963-Jan. 17, 1967
Raymond P. Shafer	(Rep.)	Jan. 17, 1967-Jan. 20, 1971
Milton J. Shapp	(Dem)	Jan. 20, 1971-

[12] The first governor under the new constitution was chosen at the general election in 1875, when Governor Hartranft was re-elected.

[13] Governor Martin resigned to take his seat in the United States Senate and Lieutenant Governor Bell succeeded him as governor.

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